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## SCOTLAND AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE great spectacle at Edinburgh on Tuesday suggests important reflections concerning Scotland's share in the defence of the United Kingdom; and these may not inappropriately be prefaced by some remarks on the relations of the two peoples so happily blended under one Government. How sound and satisfactory to contemplate are these relations, in an age when Europe is disturbed by the unquiet ghosts of so many nationalities! It is not that the nationality of Scotland has been merged in that of England, or so reduced to feebleness by centralisation as to have become insignificant. On the contrary, it is still enjoying a vivid life, though a life harmonious with that of the general empire. Scotland has her own laws and her own Church or Churches. Her local government and her educational system retain their peculiar character. Her banking system is different from that of the South. Her regiments keep a distinctive uniform. Her social life has its own hue. No doubt a general resemblance is spreading more between the kingdoms, but it is the effect of circumstances, of spontaneous action, and not of oppression and dictation on the part of the richer and more favoured one. In fact, there is now just as much unlikeness between the nations as to be good for both of them—enough to give variety of colour to the Imperial picture, and to break that dull monotony of character which too much centralisation inevitably produces. Scottish energy pours itself over into England, and co-operates with the Southern movement in every direction. English culture and refinement modifies and sweetens the more rugged North. The traditions of either country, though embodying recollections of ancient war, find each an element to harmonise with on the opposite side of the Border. Both aristocracies contain a Norman element. Both languages spring from a Teutonic source. The English Whig remembers that a Scottish army turned the scale against Charles I.; the English Tory that from Scotland came the last attempt to restore the Stuarts. The High Church knows that Scottish Episcopacy exaggerates its own tendency; and the Low Church that Scottish Presbyterianism has pushed its to the extreme. The difference of private character between the peoples acts in a similar way. If the English laugh at Scottish frugality it is not without a feeling that that is but a severe form of the prudence which belongs to themselves as a commercial race. The Scots put up with the laughter goodnaturedly, for, according to the old saying, they "win." A man knows that that people cannot despise

his, very sincerely, which allows them to reap immense advantages in the common struggle; that there can be no genuine disdain felt for men who constantly rise into the highest places of the fleets, armies, and Parliament of the neighbour who quizzes them. It is true, indeed, that Scottish local require-

well-fed beast, let a few of his extreme admirers say what they please.

The mention of the noble animal reminds us that it is time to advance to the next branch of our subject—to Scotland's share in the great defensive movement, which proves at once

the sense and the spirit of this generation. We have all seen this week how Scotland has thrown itself into that movement, what numbers, and in what order, the country contrived to bring before its Sovereign, as she emerged from the palace of her Scottish ancestors at the foot of the hills which overshadow their beautiful old town. We need hardly say how important is a Scottish volunteer force, considering that, in case of invasion, the mass of the regular army would be required to defend London, the common emporium of all; that Scotland might be selected itself as a point of attack by a portion of the invading force; and that in certain contingencies also it would be the North that we should look to for a fresh reserve army. These, we say, are most important points for consideration, and give a significance to Tuesday's display which overshadows even its attraction as a spectacle. While Ireland in the hour of danger would be partly (though less so now than at any past time we believe) a danger in itself, Scotland aspires to be self-defensive, and a source of new aid; and so requires and deserves every possible encouragement.

For honourable encouragement, of course, nothing can surpass such an act as the Queen's reviewing the forces already raised, at the risk of further offending Mr. Bright, too! But, though the favour which her Majesty shows to Scotland is everywhere reciprocated, there, by fidelity to her Crown, it is in the power of Government to do something to assist the Scotch to make their fidelity valuable. Lately, for instance, we have had ample discussions regarding fortification; and the national resolution to make the country safe has been embodied in a Parliamentary majority leaving nothing to be desired. But the plan agreed to, so far, comprises nothing for the protection of the Scottish shores. Edinburgh, for instance, is approached by a Firth the proverbial beauty of which is not more conspicuous than its facility of approach from seaward and its entire want of artificial means of defence.



THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.—A BASHI-BAZOUK OF BLYROUT.—(FROM A DRAWING BY FERGUSON.)—SEE PAGE 80.

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ments are little attended to in Parliament; but that is because the Scotch are not more careful about the kind of men they send to represent them there, not to mention that we often hear local complaints of the kind alluded to from English towns themselves. The Scottish lion is a prosperous and

Government has been frequently urged to fortify Inchkeith, an island which all vessels must necessarily pass in approaching the capital and its environs, and which—especially in conjunction with works on the Fife coast—might be made formidable in the extreme to an enemy. Even this preliminary



step, however, has not been taken; and an enemy's squadron might reach Leith or Granton—as far as fortifications are concerned—without receiving a cannon-shot. The Thames is badly enough off—Sheerness, at its very entrance, having not a single bombproof building in which to keep wounded men or reserve gunners; but the Firth of Forth's position is far worse. Yet, in the case of not impossible coalitions, the Firth would be a probable point of northern attack, just as of old Scotland was often ravaged from the Baltic; and, assuming that a volunteer army could by itself dispose of an army landing, it is not fair to allow such army the chance of landing under the guns of a squadron on an unfortified coast. Taken as a whole, indeed, Scotland is an eminently defensible land from natural advantages, but we must remember that in these days of civilisation and centralisation that kind of defence is not so manageable as it used to be. The enemy who now seizes a capital bids fair to humble a kingdom, as was seen in the campaigns of the last great European war.

The reader who has relished the description of the Scottish review will be in a good humour for the entertaining of such ideas as these. May he take them up heartily; and may we all contribute as we can to the more perfect understanding and sympathy between the two great races, each bringing its own variety of excellence into the common fund of a great empire.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French on Monday left St. Cloud for the camp of Châlons. The enthusiasm with which he was received by the troops was immense, the expedition to Syria being very popular among them. The Emperor addressed the troops who were to depart *pour la Syrie* in these words:—

Soldiers,—You leave for Syria. France hails with joy an expedition the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against any foreign Power, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back the obedience of his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of a former century. In that distant land, rich in great reminiscences, fulfil your duty—show yourselves the worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and your prestige will supply the deficiency, because wherever the French flag is seen to pass nations know that a great cause precedes it, and a great people follows it.

The Minister of Public Works has issued a circular calling upon the French Bishops to make preparations for the celebration of the Emperor's fête on the 15th of August.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree allowing the importation of wool through any customs station in France.

### ITALY.

#### SARDINIA.

A rumour was current on Saturday at Turin that the Neapolitan Ambassadors, seeing the impossibility of concluding the alliance with Piedmont, were to leave Turin immediately.

The Turin journals announce that the Government has contracted a loan of 150,000,000 lire, at 80.25, and that it has ordered in Lombardy the levy of the classes of 1838 and 1839 for the army, as was fore-shadowed some time ago.

### ROME.

A letter from Rome states that on the 1st inst. a body of 1500 Piedmontese volunteers landed at San Stefano, on the Papal territory. They intended to march on Corneto. General Goyon immediately sent orders to the commander of the battalion of Chasseurs stationed at Civita Vecchia to detach a part of his force for the protection of the threatened town. The French garrison of Rome, General Goyon having left on the 6th, is commanded temporarily by General Noue.

The Pope has addressed an energetic letter to the Bishops of Syria. His Holiness laments the massacres of the Maronites which have been committed by the Druses, and expresses his horror of the barbarities of the Turks. His Holiness further speaks in high praise of the French expedition, and exhorts the Princes to repress the excesses of the infidels, and to arrest the enemies of morality, justice, religion, and social order.

An insurrectionary movement has been suppressed at Arpino. The people shouted for Garibaldi. General Lamoricière has dispatched a column of troops to Terracina. A telegram from Rome, dated August 4, says—"The inhabitants of Montepozio, near Frascati, excited by anonymous proclamations, began to divide the landed property of Prince Borghese. Men, women, and children took part in the distribution of lots. A detachment of gendarmerie re-established order."

### NAPLES AND SICILY.

According to advices from Naples of the 6th, 300 soldiers who were on the point of joining Garibaldi had been arrested. The Minister of War had withdrawn the troops from the Abruzzi, in order to concentrate the principal part of the army round Naples.

We have also the following from Naples:—"All efforts to conclude an armistice with Garibaldi having failed, preparations are being made to repulse any attempt at invasion. Improvements are being introduced in the Royal army and navy. Commander Capocelaco has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Marine. The renewal of the personnel of the different administrative departments is nearly completed. The office of Private Secretary to the King has been suppressed. The Camarilla has been replaced by persons recommended by the Ministers. The King has visited the head-quarters of the National Guard."

The Neapolitan Government has been occupied with the convocation of the Parliament. The King, in accordance with the advice of his Ministers, is said to be disposed to add a most important article to the Constitution of 1848. By this article, following the example of Piedmont, every Italian will be able to sit in Parliament, even if not a native of the kingdom of Naples, provided that he is legally eligible in other respects.

It is asserted that the Garibaldian volunteers have invested Fort Scylla, in Calabria, opposite Messina. In expectation of this event the Neapolitan Government had already dispatched a column of troops to Calabria.

There is a story that Garibaldi's friend Bartani is fitting out an expedition of 15,000 men, who are to embark at Genoa. La Farina, who was recently expelled from Sicily, has been sent by Count Cavour to dissuade Bartani from this enterprise.

A Turin newspaper says that Count Letta, who was sent to Garibaldi by the King of Sardinia, was not very cordially received by the Dictator, and was told by him that he could not now stop in his career, and that he would state his reasons to his Majesty. At Naples it is confessed that all attempts to conclude an armistice with Garibaldi have failed.

The Sardinian Constitution was to be proclaimed in Sicily on Sunday, the decree to bear the signatures of Depretis and Crispi, so that all the apprehensions set afloat by La Farina of the latter being an opponent of the annexation, and striving to render Italy Republican, fall to the ground. To remove such apprehensions, at least from Victor Emmanuel's mind, Signor Crispi is said to have addressed a letter to the King immediately, when, at Garibaldi's request, he re-entered the Ministry, assuring him that he had fully adopted Garibaldi's views. The decrees, to prevent all mistake, were to be accompanied by a manifesto of what still must be called the Dictator's Government, expressing devotedness to King Victor Emmanuel, and to the cause of national unity at the same time. The legal tribunals and the Council of State, hitherto superseded by the dictatorial power, are to be recognised.

Large numbers of volunteers continue to arrive at Palermo.

The convention between General Clary and General Medici—for it

is worthy of notice that the Neapolitan General was reduced to treat with Garibaldi's Lieutenant, and not with himself personally—was rather a capitulation than an armistice. Clary, with only 2000 men in the citadel of Messina, must have abandoned all thought of resistance.

A letter, addressed to the *Unita Italiana*, contradicts a statement that the inhabitants of Melazzo were hostile to Garibaldi, and says that nearly all of them had left the town before the battle. It was a number of gendarmes escaped from Palermo, joined with those of Melazzo, who entered the deserted houses and threw boiling oil on Garibaldi's men.

According to a St. Petersburg letter of July 26, the principle of non-intervention, in regard to the affairs of Italy, is now admitted by Russia. Prince Gortschakoff, while flatly refusing to guarantee the possessions of the King of Naples, is reported to have said:—"The halcyon days of legitimacy and absolute solidarity are over; we have saved Austria, helped Prussia, and defended Germany; it is now time that we should think of ourselves."

### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Switzerland have received a note from the Swedish Government, dated the 18th of July, reiterating the intentions of Sweden to support the claims of Switzerland at the Conference on the affairs of Savoy. This would seem to show that the Federal Council have once more sent some request to that effect to the eight Courts which signed the Vienna Treaties, and became guarantees for the neutrality of Switzerland. In the meantime the garrisoning of Geneva by Federal troops has been put a stop to, to avoid giving offence, and thus, perhaps, impeding the negotiations which are still going on between Bern and Paris. We observe, however, that the annual Federal fête took place at Geneva on Tuesday, officers from all parts of Switzerland, to the number of 1200, being present, under the presidency of General Dufaur. The despatch says that the enthusiasm was general.

### PRUSSIA.

It is now positively affirmed by the whole German press that Prussia has definitely refused to guarantee the possession of Venetia to Austria. The *Dusseldorf Gazette*—a Ministerial journal—adds that the Prussian Government has urged upon that of Austria to come to an understanding with the King of Sardinia as to the best means to prevent the spread of French influence in Italy.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives an outline of the Prussian reply to Count Rechberg's note relative to the admission of Spain to a political equality with the five great European Powers. Austria, it is said, consents to the proposal, because it hopes to find in Spain an ally in its policy of protecting the power of the Holy See. This would appear to Austria a compensation for the fact that on other questions the influence of Spain would probably be thrown into the scale with that of France. It is for this last probability that Prussia is bound to provide. She cannot look with indifference on the admission of another great Catholic Power into the councils of Europe without the addition of a Protestant State. Prussia, therefore, will not consent to the admission of Spain unless Sweden is admitted also.

### AUSTRIA.

Immediately on his return from Toplitz, the Emperor signified to his Ministers his desire that the whole of the reforms which for nearly a year after the programme of Luxemburg have been in the course of elaboration should be finished and promulgated at as early a period as possible.

It is stated that the approaching anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday (20th of August next) will be marked by the solemn promulgation of the reforms which are so impatiently awaited by all classes in Austria.

### RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has granted to the Governor of the Caucasus the power of authorising the local ministers of Christian sects tolerated in Russia to admit Mohammedans and idolaters, as converts, into their congregations. The heads of these congregations must make a formal declaration that the new converts have not belonged to the orthodox Church of Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 26th ult. says—"A large part of the Russian fleet is now engaged in manoeuvring in the Gulf of Finland. The squadron consists of four screw liners—the *Wyborg*, *Constantin*, *Orel*, and *Vola*—a frigate, a corvette, and a paddle-wheel steamer, all under the command of Admiral Boutakoff. The Admiral Grand Duke reviewed them a few days since off Swaborg. Orders have been sent to the authorities of the different governments to prepare the lists for the conscription, including young men from twenty to twenty-two. No recruiting has taken place for several years past, and this measure has now become indispensable to fill up the ranks of the army. The Tartars continue to emigrate from the Crimea in considerable numbers. They sell their lands and their cattle at very low prices in order to procure the money. It appears that a secret instinct leads them towards Asia. They have hired several vessels from the Russian Navigation Company to convey them and their effects from Kertch and Eupatoria to Constantinople."

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Private letters from Constantinople state that great effervescence prevailed against the Christians in that city. It required all the activity of the police, stimulated by the foreign Legations, to baffle the evil intentions of the Mussulman families. Great agitation prevails in Candia, Djeddah, and Arabia.

Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, was the scene of serious disturbances on Sunday, when the Turks and sailors from Bosnian vessels navigating the Save and Danube, came to blows with the native Serbian population, some of the latter being wounded, and some of the Turks being killed. The arrival of Prince Milosch put a stop to the affray.

### SYRIA.

In another column will be found a document setting forth the arrangements made by the representatives of the great Powers at Paris for the settlement of affairs in Syria. In pursuance of the measures thus agreed upon several French regiments have already departed for Syria, and steamers have been dispatched to Algeria to embark other troops.

The Sultan has commenced operations meanwhile. The Governors of Damascus and Beyrout have been arrested, and sent away from Syria for trial; and stringent instructions have been sent from the Porte to all in authority in Syria to watch night and day against the recurrence of the recent atrocities, as "the country is at a critical and dangerous epoch."

According to the *Moniteur*, the number of Christians who fell at Damascus is 8000. The *Patrie* publishes the following:—

We have received letters from Beyrout to the 23rd of July. The following is a summary of what they contain. At Damascus one part alone, the quarter Maydan, comprising about 200 houses, escaped destruction. The Christians there supported a regular siege, and repulsed their assailants. They were assisted by Mussulmans of the quarter, all artisans, who lived on very friendly terms with them. With the exception of this point, all the houses of the Christians, the convents, and the monasteries were without exception destroyed. The English and Prussian Consulates were respected because they belonged to a Turkish proprietor. An English medical man and the chancellor and dragoman of the Russian Consulate were killed. A considerable number of Christians found shelter in houses belonging to Mussulmans of distinction. The conduct of Abd-el-Kader was above all praise. He saved all the Christians who sought refuge at his house, and rescued a number out of the very hands of their opponents. He on several occasions narrowly escaped being killed himself. Not a single Christian now remains either at Damascus or at Baalbec. Those of Hauran, a region inhabited by Druses and Bedouins, have all been massacred. There have also been numerous massacres committed round Latakia and Nossairieh. In the Kesroun, the part of the Libanus situated between Tripoli and Beyrout, the Christians who escaped have assembled. They are in considerable force, and commanded by Joseph Karam, a young, energetic, and intelligent chief. Fuad Pacha, immediately on his arrival at Beyrout, sent for the Emir Beehir Ahmed, the Christian Kaimakan, and demanded from him a recital of all that had taken place, declaring that the authors of the crimes committed should be severely punished. He also caused bread to be distributed to the Christian refugees. The French Consulate every day distributes 3000 rations of provisions to women and children. The French Sisters of Charity and the Jesuits also assist those unfortunate people by every means in their power. Those Christians who have sought

refuge in Alexandria have met with the most hospitable reception from the Egyptian authorities, the French Consulate, the Jesuits, and the Lazarists.

From other accounts it seems that our friends the Bashi-Bazouks, who made so picturesque an appearance and did so little damage in the Crimea, have taken an active part against the Christians in Syria. At the time when the massacres were begun at Damascus there were about fifteen hundred regular Turkish troops in the city, and many Bashi-Bazouks; but so far from offering any protection to the Christians, we hear, they "helped to throw them back into the flames when they attempted to escape." At Beyrout there was also a considerable force of Bashi-Bazouks, and the Governor's opinion of them may be judged from the fact that he disbanded them in the same order by which he decreed that the Druses should not appear in the streets armed. It is also said that the Jews took part with the Moslems and killed many Christians, and served as capital guides to the Christian shops and warehouses.

But it is from Abd-el-Kader himself that we have the most authentic account yet received of the massacres at Damascus.

The Emir writes to the managers of the *silkworms* at Krey:—

Damascus, 27th Zilhege, 1270 (July 18). Dear and honoured Friends,—I greatly desire to see you, and pray Allah to preserve you. I have received your honoured letter, dated July 13, inquiring what happened to the Christians at Damascus. In answer, you are informed that on Monday, July 9, at about two in the afternoon, the war broke out, in consequence of a punishment inflicted upon a few Mussulmans who had insulted the Christians. These Mussulmans, in a state of frenzy, rushed, armed to the teeth, to the Christian quarter, and began slaying, burning, and pillaging at the same time. The Turkish soldiers came to assist them, under the pretence of putting an end to the disturbance, but making common cause with the rioters, and killing, robbing, and plundering with them. A few old Mussulmans made efforts to stop the business, but the Turkish officers had no wish for peace, and, on the contrary, hounded on their soldiers against the unfortunate Christians, the soldiers being aided by hordes of plunderers belonging to every sect. Seeing matters were so desperate, I lost no time in taking under my protection these unfortunate Christians. I sallied forth, taking my Algerines with me, and we were able to save the lives of men, women, and children, and bring them home with us. This state of things lasted Monday and Tuesday, during which the rioters did not cease to kill, burn, and immolate the Christians, without the Governor affording them any help. I sent for M. Lanusse, the French Consul, and other Frenchmen, to protect them from the fury of the mob. On the Wednesday, under the pretence of two Mussulmans having been found murdered, which was not the case, the war recommenced. Yet Damascus has a Governor; but it is the same thing as if it had not one. For me, I deplore the disaster which has befallen the Christians. The places where their houses stood cannot be recognised; all their dwellings are reduced to ashes. The number killed is not yet known, but it is estimated at 3300. All the Europeans and Christians I have collected are in safety in my house. I provide them with all they want, and pray Allah to save the unfortunate Christians from these fanatics.

### AMERICA.

The treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged when the Embassy were in Washington, is officially published. One of the articles provides that the President, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any European Power.

The approaching Presidential campaign was daily increasing in interest.

The final destination of certain "small parties of emigrants" who have for several months past, with the knowledge of the authorities at Washington, been leaving New Orleans and other southern ports for Central America, has now (says the *New York Times*) transpired. General William Walker has ere this probably landed either at Truxillo or Omoa, and is on his way through Honduras to Nicaragua. It appears that his men have been quietly assembling at Rustan, where he himself landed about the 25th of June, and on the 27th the whole party, numbering probably 300 men, sailed in the direction of Omoa. Walker's intention is, no doubt, to proceed across the country to the Pacific, where vessels will convey the expedition to Realejo, from which point it will immediately move into Nicaragua, before any notice of their coming has been received. It is announced, in the interest of Walker, that this expedition is intended to be entirely a "peaceful" one—that a proclamation has been already prepared, in which all hostile intentions are disclaimed, and an amnesty is promised to all who in the past may have committed offences against the deposed President.

Some 18,000 persons visited the *Great Eastern* on the 27th, and the following day was the last on which she was to be open to the public. The big ship would probably haul out into the stream on Sunday afternoon, start for Cape May at two o'clock on Monday, arrive at daylight on Tuesday, be thrown open to visitors from Philadelphia until six o'clock in the evening, during which time the excursionists would be carried ashore at Cape May on board the steamer chartered for the purpose by the directors, to spend the day as they pleased, and on Wednesday morning she would again be in New York harbour.

The town Occaquan, Virginia, has been the scene of considerable excitement, in consequence of an attempt to demolish a liberty pole, erected by the Republicans, from which floats a flag bearing the names of the Republican Presidential nominees. The Republicans of Occaquan, determined to prevent the threatened demolition of their flagstaff or die in the effort, dispatched messengers to neighbouring towns for arms and ammunition. They also notified Governor Letcher of the state of affairs, and he assured them they should be protected. The Governor ordered General Hutton to call out the militia, which, however, the General seems not to have done till the Governor had made some strong representations to him. The sympathies of Hutton were with the mob, and it was doubtful whether his men would, in any case, fire upon the mob or the Republicans.

### INDIA.

Public attention in India, at the date of our latest advices, was much occupied by a measure to effect a general disarming of all classes—Europeans as well as of natives. Under its provisions the bearing of arms without a license or a special exemption from Government is prohibited to persons of all denominations, excepting rajahs and their followers, and soldiers and sailors in the Queen's service. Magistrates are empowered to grant licenses to any persons whom they may consider fit to be intrusted with arms. They are likewise authorised to withhold or suspend such licenses at their own discretion, without the necessity of assigning a reason. Persons carrying or even possessing arms without a license are liable to fine and imprisonment. Before the bill passes it will probably be so modified as to meet the weightiest objections of the European community. The clause, for instance, which would give a native magistrate the power of refusing a license to Europeans to carry arms will, it is thought, be struck out. Other alterations will be made, in all probability, with a view to conciliate public opinion.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the deficit in Indian finance for the current year, including the payment of compensation claims, will not fall far short of £8,000,000.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has returned home.

### CHINA.

Nothing of political interest is reported from China, unless the success of the rebels near Shanghai is likely to affect the progress of events. In this city the panic amongst the native traders was very great, and trade has been seriously affected by the proceedings of the marauders. The native authorities at Hangchow and Sochow have burned the suburbs of those cities, so as to render them more easy of defence. Great misery prevailed amongst the people. The Imperial Government appears unable to protect its subjects; and those who have anything to lose were chartering foreign vessels to convey their families and valuables southwards. The British and French Ministers had issued the following notification, which had produced a good effect in Shanghai:—

The undersigned issue this special proclamation to tranquillise the minds of the people.

Shanghai is a port open to foreign trade, and the native dealers residing here have large transactions with the foreigners who resort to the place to carry on their business. Were it to become the scene of attack and of civil war commerce would receive a severe blow, and the interests of those, whether foreign or native, who wish to pursue their peaceful avocations in quiet would suffer great loss.



The undersigned will therefore call upon the commanders of her Majesty's naval and military authorities to take proper measures to prevent the inhabitants of Shanghai from being exposed to massacre and pillage, and to lend their assistance to put down any insurrectionary movements among the ill-disposed, and to protect the city against any attack.

Shanghai, May 26, 1860.

The allies have sustained two serious losses—the first being that of her Majesty's troopship *Assistance*, which struck on a rock on the south side of the island of Hong-Kong, and became a complete wreck; the other, that of the French hired transport *La Reine des Clippers*, which was discovered to be on fire after passing the Ladronez, was beached in the Typa anchorage, not far from Macao; but was totally consumed, with a very large quantity of stores.

#### AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the Australian mail we learn that there has been a Ministerial crisis in Victoria, and that the yield of gold is diminishing. In New Zealand hostilities with the natives had been suspended. The *Sydney Herald* says:—"News from Taranaki has reached Sydney to the 31st of May. At that time the total British force of all arms was about 3000 men, but the general impression was that they were awaiting reinforcements from England or India before any further operations would be undertaken. Wiremu Kingi had been joined by the Waikatos, about 1000 strong. A new Maori stockade had been erected at Tapuluri Kauri, and was very strong. A succession of plateaux had been fortified by palisading and intrenchments surrounded by forest. A party of military and militia on the 2nd, in search of fuel, were approached by a detachment of Maoris, but effected a retreat. The light company of the 60th went in search of the enemy, but without success. Mr. Brown, editor of the *Taranaki Herald*, going beyond the prescribed limits towards the pah, was fired at by three Maoris in ambush, one of whom had been two years in his own employment. He was so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover."

#### RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE ON SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is a translation of the protocols signed on the 3rd of August at the Foreign Office, Paris. The first runs thus:—

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan being desirous to arrest, by prompt and efficacious measures, the bloodshed in Syria, and to show his firm resolution to ensure order and peace among the populations placed under his sovereignty,

And their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having offered their active co-operation, which his Majesty the Sultan has accepted;

The representatives of their above-mentioned Majesties, and of his Royal Highness, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. A body of European troops, which may be brought to twelve thousand men, will be directed to Syria for contributing to the re-establishment of tranquillity.

Art. 2. His Majesty the Emperor of the French consents to furnish immediately one half of this number of troops. Should it become necessary to fill up the whole number, as stipulated in the preceding article, the high Powers, without delay, will come to an understanding with the Porte in the ordinary diplomatic way about the designation of those Powers among them which are to make provision for it.

Art. 3. The Commander-in-Chief of the expedition, on his arrival, will enter into communication with the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Porte, for the purpose of combination of the measures required by the circumstances of the case, and for that of taking up what positions may recommend themselves in connection with the fulfilment of the object of the present act.

Art. 4. Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, promise to furnish (the French is *d'entre tenir*) such naval forces as will be sufficient for assisting the success of the common efforts for re-establishing tranquillity on the Syrian shore (sur le littoral).

Art. 5. The high contracting parties, convinced that such a space of time be sufficient to attain the object of pacification they have in view, fix the duration of the occupation by European troops in Syria (sic: en Syrie) to six months.

Art. 6. The Sublime Porte undertakes to facilitate as much as will depend upon her maintenance and provisioning of the expeditionary corps.

It is understood that the six preceding articles are to be transformed into a convention, which shall receive the signatures of the representatives, signers of the present, as soon as they shall have been provided with full powers by their Sovereigns, but that the stipulations of this protocol itself are to be in force immediately.

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of Prussia, nevertheless, observes, that the present distribution of the Prussian ships of war may not permit his Government to co-operate, for the present, in the execution of Article 5.

The second protocol declares that—

The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, desirous to establish, in conformity with the intentions of their respective Courts, the true character of the assistance accorded to the Sublime Porte on the terms of the protocol of this same day, the sentiments which have dictated the clauses of this act, and their complete disinterestedness, declare, in the most formal way, that the contracting Powers neither mean to, nor will pursue, while fulfilling their engagements, any territorial advantage, nor any exclusive influence, nor any concession with regard to the commerce of their subjects which would not be conceded to the subjects of all other nations.

Nevertheless they cannot bring themselves to abstain, in calling back to memory the acts emanated from his Majesty the Sultan—of which article 9 of the Treaty of March 30, 1856, has confirmed the high value—from expressing the importance which their respective Courts attach to the adaptation, in conformity with the solemn promises of the Sublime Porte, of serious administrative measures for ameliorating the fate of the Christian populations, of whatever Church, in the Ottoman empire.

The Plenipotentiary of Turkey takes notice of this declaration of the high Powers, and undertakes to transmit it to his Court, drawing attention to the fact that the Sublime Porte has directed, and will continue to direct, its efforts in the sense of the wish expressed above.

#### RUSSIAN CIRCULAR ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

On the 23rd of April Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents at the various European Courts on the subject of Turkey. In this circular Prince Gortschakoff says:—

We can fully appreciate the difficulties against which the Porte has to struggle, and we have no doubt of its good intentions. But if, after the promises made to Europe in 1856, things have now come to this point, it is evident that they must be attributed either to the weakness and to a culpable negligence on the part of the Ottoman Government, or to the inconveniences inherent to the situation created for the Christian provinces under Turkish rule. However this may be, we are convinced that such a state of things cannot continue without shortly leading to a crisis dangerous for the repose of the East, the existence of the Ottoman Government, and consequently for the general interests of Europe.

Persuaded that the other great Powers cannot, more than ourselves, remain indifferent to those serious eventualities, we think that an intervention, exercised collectively at Constantinople, by all the Cabinets interested in the tranquillity of Turkey, is alone calculated to ward off the threatened events. For this purpose, and wishing to establish as complete an understanding as possible, I, by order of the Emperor, assembled round me the representatives of England, Austria, France, and Prussia. I pointed out to them the danger of a crisis, the urgency of preventing it, and the means which we thought best calculated to effect this object. I requested them to make the necessary communications to their Governments, and to take in the steps we proposed to take. Wishing to fix on some determinate bases for these proceedings, the representatives, under the reserve of the sanction of their respective Courts, agreed with me on the following points:—

1. An immediate declaration on the part of the five great Powers that they could no longer tolerate the present state of things in the Christian provinces of the Ottoman empire.

2. A demand for an organisation having for object to give to the Christian provinces of the Porte effectual guarantees calculated to satisfy the legitimate complaints of the people, and, at the same time, to tranquillise Europe with regard to the possibility of complications which affected her general interests as well as those of Turkey.

The Court at which you are accredited will be informed direct by its representative at St. Petersburg of the conference which has taken place on this subject. You are authorised to declare, by order of our august master, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that, as far as we are concerned, we hold completely to the above-mentioned bases; and that, consequently, we are ready to send the necessary instructions to our representative at Constantinople.

Be kind enough, however, to add that, without wishing to encroach on the resolutions of the Cabinet of —, we feel the fullest conviction that this measure offers the only hope of preventing, if it be even possible, complications which might seriously threaten the peace of the East and the security of Europe, and that the only means of checking the explosion is to act collectively, promptly, and energetically, for the moment fast approaches when any hesitation and any scruples may lead to the most disastrous consequences.

#### THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

THE special correspondent of the *Times* sends a very animated account of the battle at Melazzo. In the following passage he describes Garibaldi's personal encounter during the battle:—

Although the whole movement was under the orders more especially of Medici, Garibaldi was, of course, the soul of the fight—finding himself invariably at the point most exposed, and exposing himself, as is his wont to do. He was with the centre, which was making its way slowly over and through all the obstacles, when the news arrived that the left, unable to resist the superior forces of the enemy, was giving way, and thus exposing the whole line to be turned on that side. Taking the only reserve remaining—a battalion composed of North Italians and Palermitans, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne and several other English officers—he went to the left to stem the advance of the Neapolitans. His presence and the exertions of the officers of the battalion succeeded in steadying these young troops, who not only resisted further attacks but pushed forward towards the guns with which the enemy was sweeping the road. One advance bolder than the rest brought them to the guns. An English sailor, lately enlisted at Patti, was the first across the wall behind which one of the guns was posted, and the next moment the gun was carried off in triumph. Just at the moment when it was disappearing behind the curve in the road the cry arose of "Cavalry—cavalry!" and excited confusion. Vain were the attempts of Garibaldi and of the officers to overcome this bugbear of young troops; they pressed against the garden wall on one side, and, jumping a ditch on the other, they opened a road to about a dozen bold horsemen of the Chasseurs à Cheval, who, with their Captain at their head, rushed through this break in our line to recapture the gun. Garibaldi had only time to step aside, when the horsemen passed, sabring right and left. But they did not go far, for after the first panic the infantry recovered and soon emptied the greater part of their saddles. The Captain, a Sergeant, and a private tried to make their escape, and would have succeeded but for Garibaldi's personal bravery. He went into the middle of the road, and, having left his revolver in the holsters when he dismounted, he drew his sword, and placed himself in a position to stop the Captain. The only person with him at the time was Captain Misori, of the Guides, who was likewise on foot, but armed with a revolver. His first shot, wounding the horse of the Neapolitan Captain, brought it on its haunches; Garibaldi seized hold of the bridle, intending to secure the Captain as his prisoner. But the Captain answered to the demand to surrender by a blow with his sword at Garibaldi, who parried and retaliated, cutting the Neapolitan Captain with one stroke down the face and neck, and prostrating him dead at his feet. While Garibaldi was thus engaged in this single-handed combat Captain Misori shot down the Sergeant who came to assist his officer. This one dispatched, he seized hold of the private whose horse had been shot, and when he resisted shot him also with another barrel from his revolver.

It would seem, by the description of the battle, that in the main the Neapolitans stood on the defensive, firing from behind walls and all kinds of covers, and were slowly dislodged, the Sicilians losing heavily throughout. The fight lasted for fourteen hours, in the heat of the day.

From the kind of fighting you may judge of our losses. The whole force, which was about 5000 men, has 750 dead and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the loss of the Neapolitans, but it is not likely that they had more than one-third of our own. Fortunately, slight wounds, principally in the extremities, prevail.

From a private letter, dated Melazzo, July 20, we find that some of our own countrymen took part in the battle:—

A terrible battle took place yesterday between the troops under Garibaldi and the Neapolitans. It lasted seven hours, and the Neapolitans were driven step by step from the positions they occupied along the coast from Barcellona and into Melazzo, which was then taken at the point of the bayonet. The Neapolitans were about 9000 or 10,000, the Garibaldians about 4000. Foremost amongst them was our own dear countryman, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, and the regiment he raised and drilled at Palermo. At the moment the victory was doubtful "Il Regimento Dunne" charged with Garibaldi and their Colonel on the flank of the Neapolitans, having made their way close up to them through the canes and brushwood, and took four cannon. Then, exposed to a dreadful fire from two battalions of the Neapolitans, the cavalry charged them and retook the cannon; re-formed again by their Colonel, they gave another round and charged again, retook the cannon, and remained masters of the position. Colonel Dunne was in front, and ridden over, but he shot the Neapolitan Commandant; and Garibaldi was dismounted and nearly taken prisoner, but fought like a lion. There are a number of English officers in this regiment. Colonel Dunne is wounded in the foot and leg, Mr. Patterson in the hand. Five officers killed, and ninety-eight men killed and wounded out of 400. Major Wyndham, of the same corps, greatly distinguished himself, as well as Captain Styles, late Scots Fusilier Guards. The details of this battle will doubtless reach you, but I thought you would be glad to hear of the distinguished part our countrymen took in it.

Describing the evacuation of Messina, which followed this battle, a correspondent says:—

One among the first embarked was Colonel Bosco, who, although escorted by several officers, had to pass through a file fire of hisses, which seems to be the only reward he gets for his pains. He boasted of having taken Medici's bay horse, a rather indifferent animal, and now he was obliged to leave behind his own grey, a far better horse. The wounded were brought down through the town to the beach, where they were embarked. This gave an opportunity to all those who wished to desert. Above all, in the artillery there are a good many who took advantage of this tempting opportunity. Among the rest, a Sergeant's guard came over with arms and baggage.

As usual, the Neapolitans would not leave without behaving as is their wont. They spiked eighteen out of the guns they had to leave behind, besides which they laid a train to blow up the powder magazine. The thing was cunningly concealed under a lot of hay and straw, out of which the fuses peeped. All around loose powder was strewn so as to facilitate the process of explosion.

Fifty guns, 139 horses, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, are the material fruits of the victory of Melazzo; but they represent only a small portion of the real results of this victory, which will probably open the gates of Messina. It is what Calatafimi was for Palermo. It establishes once more the superiority of the Cacciatori against all odds of position and cannon. If the disproportion in numbers was not as great as at Calatafimi, the advantage of the Neapolitans in point of position and artillery was perhaps greater before Melazzo than at Calatafimi. They had sent there the flower of the Neapolitan army in Sicily; all volunteers, who had been called upon to form the expedition. They were commanded by the man who enjoys, deservedly or undeservedly, the highest reputation among Neapolitan leaders. And all this was overthrown by one day's fight. What chance was there of holding out under any circumstances?

The correspondent of the *Post* gives the following as Garibaldi's speech at Messina to the crowd assembled before his quarters:—

Messinese, it is against my nature to come forth like an actor on a stage. I do not like to exhibit myself, but, as it is your wish that I should speak to you, I thank you from my heart for the affection that you show me. Remember well that Sicily is a country which, by its sacrifices, has earned the right to freedom. This freedom it is on the point of obtaining. To the appeal which I now make to you, let your answer be to overthrow the enemies of Italy. Recollect that I care far more for facts than for appearances.

BRITISH MACHINERY IN FRANCE.—The *Patrie* contains an account of the distribution of prizes at an Agricultural Meeting at Fougères (the Emperor's farm). The award was in favour of British manufactures. Out of thirty-nine inventions, twenty of which only were of French origin, Messrs. Burgess and Key obtained the first prize, a gold medal and 1000*fr.* Mr. Cuthbert, of Bedale, received a silver medal and 500*fr.* as the second prize. Mr. Cranston, of London, a bronze medal and 300*fr.* The prize of honour was awarded to Burgess and Key. The Emperor himself was present.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS.—Some experiments which have been tried against certain iron plates supplied by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company have just terminated at Portsmouth. It appears that the Lords of the Admiralty were not satisfied with the iron coating with which it was at first intended to clothe the *Warrior*, and intimated the fact to the above-named company. This led to the manufacture of some highly-tempered plates, a number of which were attached to the sides of the *Sirius*, in Portsmouth Creek, and Captain Hewlett, of the *Excellent*, was ordered to fire at them. The result, we understand, has been so far satisfactory that at the ordinary ranges used for trials of the kind the shot failed to penetrate the plates, which were arranged on the "dovetail" principle. It has, therefore, been recommended that the *Warrior* should at once be fitted with them, and that the "dovetail" plan should be used.

#### REORGANISATION OF EUROPE.

In *Galignani* we find the following article:—

We have been favoured with a perusal of a pamphlet entitled "La Syrie et l'Alliance Russe," in which we are at a loss what to admire most—the splendid genius of the anonymous writer in devising so magnificent a plan, or the unparalleled ease with which it may be carried out. The author, starting from the view that the late massacres in Syria are an unmistakable proof of the decrepitude of the Turkish empire, and that, consequently, France is no longer bound to prop up the throne of the Sultan, declares that the time is come for establishing, wherever it may be possible, "homogeneous States," comprising populations "having common ideas and tendencies," and this "without recourse to arms." To vulgar minds this may appear a problem of some difficulty; but the author of the pamphlet is evidently a man of a higher stamp than the common race of mortals. Why, he asks, did France go to war with Russia in 1854? Simply because Russia did not make the former an adequate offer of concessions to keep her quiet. Had France, for instance, been offered the Rhine, matters would have turned out far differently. Strabo tells us that Gaul extended to the Rhine—ergo, we must have the Rhine—that is, Belgium, Luxemburg, two-thirds of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, the Landgraviate of Hesse Homburg, and a considerable portion of Holstein Oldenburg. Russia will, of course, claim Constantinople. Well, let her have it. But what will Austria, Prussia, and England say to that? As for Austria, she is virtually dead since the peace of Villafranca; Prussia is the natural enemy of Austria, and will, therefore, accept a reasonable portion of her rival's territories as a compensation for her Rhenish possessions; besides, Austria may be allowed Bosnia and Servia. And England? Why, do you think England will dare to stir a foot when she sees France, Prussia, and Russia united in one great alliance? If she did, she would lose Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands—"there," says our author, emphatically, "there lies the flaw in her armour." Such are the main ideas contained in this pamphlet, no less distinguished for their high political morality than for the straightforward language in which they are set forth. Were we inclined to find any fault with the author it would be for his imprudence in thus—to use a somewhat vulgar expression—letting the cat out of the bag, and making that arch-enemy, England, aware of this great alliance that is to be formed against her; it being more than probable that, now that her eyes are opened to the fact, she will, with her usual perfidy, take the cards into her own hand and play the game out herself, with some slight variations in the original plan.

#### THE PROVINCES.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Last week a cart, containing six persons, left Lamlash (Isle of Arran) for Whiting Bay. As the party approached King's Cross the horse became refractory, and two persons were thrown into the road—one being slightly injured, and the other unhurt. The driver was knocked into a ditch, and the horse dashed on towards King's Cross-bridge, a rude structure spanning a ravine of more than forty feet in depth. The coping or parapet of the bridge, being hardly two feet in height, offered only the slightest resistance to the horse's impetuosity, and it surmounted the wall, dragging over the cart and its remaining three occupants. The fall was sudden and unbroken, and the whole came to the bottom of the ravine with an appalling crash, killing the horse and most seriously injuring those in the cart.

SHOCKING COALPIT ACCIDENT.—A serious explosion of firedamp took place last week at a coalpit at Winstanley, near Wigan, occasioning the death of eight persons and serious injury to as many more. About forty men and boys are employed in the pit in question, and at the customary hour for commencing work thirty-seven persons descended, and about ten o'clock the explosion took place. The manager of the collieries was soon on the spot, and under his guidance the pit was descended, and search was made as to the fate of the workmen. Twenty-nine of them were discovered and sent up the pit, some having escaped with a slight scorching. Eight were severely burned, and many were insensible. Eight others still remained in the mine. Two hours elapsed before the bodies of seven more of the workmen were recovered, all more or less burned and dead. On the following morning the remaining body was found. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—James Hankinson, a gunmaker, was brought before the magistrates at Warrington on the charge of murdering his wife. The poor woman was found lying on the floor with her clothes on fire, and she herself so frightfully burned as to cause her death in a few minutes after she was discovered; the husband all the time standing unconcerned at the door, knowing that his wife was in the state in which she was found. He was remanded to await the result of a coroner's inquest, the verdict of which was "Accidental death." The prisoner was reconveyed to prison for final examination before the magistrates.

WIFE-MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—On the 8th of June a man and wife, named Gallagher, who had been living separate, met and went into a friend's house, when a previous quarrel was renewed, which resulted in the man, Thomas Gallagher, taking up a bread knife and inflicting severe wounds on different parts of the body of his wife. She was removed to the Infirmary, where she died from the effects of the wounds. At the inquest on the body of the deceased the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Thomas Gallagher, who was accordingly committed to prison.

MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.—Last week a gamekeeper, named Rich, was shot whilst going his rounds on the estate of Mr. Nash, at Chetton Mendip, Somerset. Hearing the report of a gun the deceased ran, and saw Norris in the act of preparing to discharge his gun at a rabbit. He called to Norris, and demanded to know by what right he was there. As no answer was returned, he stepped forward for the purpose of wresting the gun from Norris, who immediately recoiled a short distance, raised the weapon and fired at him, striking him on the legs, and shattering the bones. The injured limb was at once amputated, but the unfortunate man gradually sank, and died. The prisoner was committed for trial.

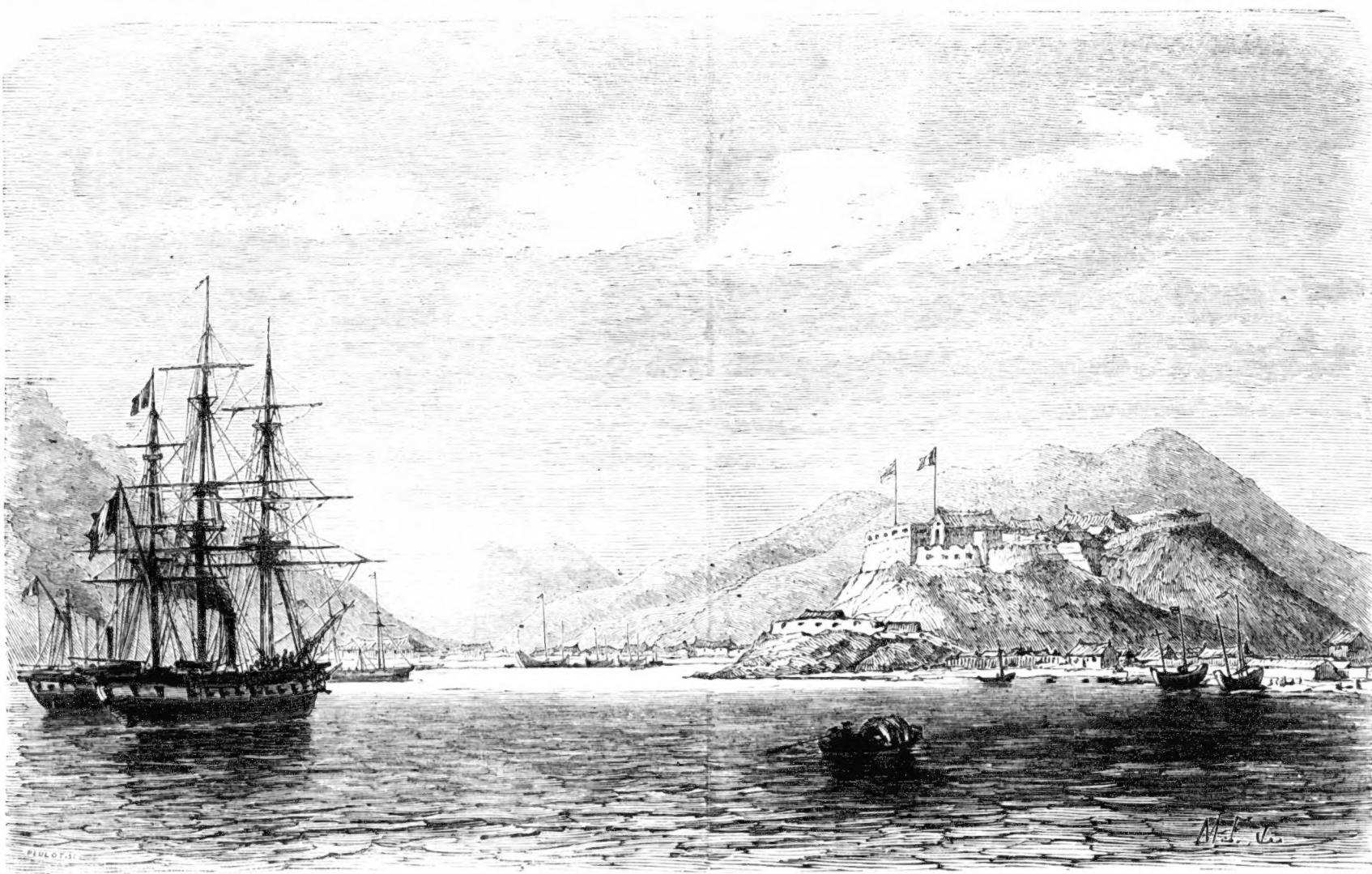
FLORENCE WILL.—The Italian journals state that a wealthy person of Florence, just deceased, has left a singular will. It declares that the greater part of his fortune shall go to the man with the largest hump on his back in all Tuscany, and that the persons intrusted with the duty of selecting him shall be themselves twelve humpbacks. To recompense the latter for their trouble, he directs that, in addition to travelling expenses, each shall be presented with a gold medal bearing the effigy of Esop, their prototype.

EXPLOSION CAUSED BY A THIEF.—At about nine o'clock on the evening of the 3rd instant a man went into the taproom of a public-house in the Caledonian-road, unscrewed the gas-fittings, and took them away. The consequence of this was that the gas escaped through the crevices of the door, and the bar being lighted up there was an explosion—the whole of the front of the house being blown out. Twelve persons were at the bar drinking, and all of them, with the landlord, were severely burned. Two of the sufferers will probably not recover. Although a description of the thief who caused the mischief has been forwarded to the police, they have not succeeded in apprehending him.

THE EMPEROR AND THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes from Paris:—"The slight misunderstanding between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, which followed the death of Prince Jerome, is now at an end. The Palais Royal (in which there had been a talk of providing apartments for Marshal Vaillant) will be exclusively appropriated to the Prince, who will not now go to live at his villa in the Avenue Montaigne. It is rumoured that out of the million a year dotation which Prince Jerome enjoyed 200,000*fr.* will be paid to Prince Napoleon, and the remaining 800,000*fr.* to the Imperial Prince. It will be remembered that the civil list settled on Prince Napoleon at the time of his marriage was 600,000*fr.*"

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—The New York papers contain diagrams and lengthy accounts of a very brilliant meteor which appeared on the 20th. The *Herald* alludes to it as follows:—"At about a quarter before ten o'clock, the atmosphere being very sultry and no perceptible motion in the air, a light cloud appeared in the west, from which a blue-tinted luminous globe shot out. Instantly it lost its globular form, bursting, like an immense sky-rocket, into four portions. The first two are represented by one of our correspondents as resembling brilliantly-illuminated chandeliers, with innumerable jets of purple flame; the others were globular and comparatively small, appearing rather as the tails of the first. They maintained their relative distance as they flew athwart the sky from west to east, occupying in their flight something like a minute. Whether they vanished in air or fell on the land or sea we have not yet ascertained. About a minute after their passage a detonation was heard, as from a piece of ordnance; but whether it proceeded from the bursting of the meteor or is a matter of conjecture. One very curious optical delusion which it gave rise to is worthy of remark. To the spectators it appeared to be no higher than from a quarter to half a mile, and to be almost directly over their heads; and yet, when the fact is considered that it was witnessed under almost identical circumstances at Philadelphia, some 90 miles south-west of New York; at New Haven, 80 miles east; at Barnegat, 40 miles south; and at Newburg, on the Hudson, 60 miles north, it will be perceived that the idea of its insignificant elevation was most delusive. It is also to be remarked, in connection with the meteor, that for the previous two or three nights brilliant flashes of the aurora borealis have illumined the northern skies—a most unusual display in the dog days, and one which we only look for in the late fall and winter months."





THE WAR IN CHINA.—THE ISLAND OF CHUSAN.—VIEW OF THE FORT OF TING-HAI, OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH TROOPS.

## OCCUPATION OF CHUSAN.

OUR Illustration represents the island of Chusan, which has been recently invested by the allied forces of France and England. There was very little difficulty in taking possession of the place, since it was declared that, unless it was given up at once, an immediate attack should be made, and when the squadron sailed before the forts not a single shot was fired upon them. The Chinese submitted to the terms demanded by the Admirals of the respective nations, and the French and English flags were soon placed upon the highest points, where they might announce that the late treacheries would not be lightly passed over.

These successes, however, seem to be very little indication of the real prospects of the Chinese war, which would appear from recent advices to be assuming very large proportions, since the Emperor is preparing for a desperate resistance. It is said that the proposals of the allies have been rejected with scorn, and that all the troops have left for the north; while 80,000 to 90,000 tons of shipping have already been ordered by the British Commissariat, the exchange having risen considerably in consequence of the large amount of bills drawn upon England. In the present state of affairs it has been feared that the £850,000 voted for the war will be spent before a blow has been struck.

We learn by a letter from Chusan of the 26th of May that General Sir R. Napier had arrived on board the *Encounter* with his Staff, and that the Sikh troops were daily expected from Hong-Kong.

The engineer department were engaged in making a new survey of the town of Ting-hai. A previous survey has been discovered to be very faulty, and the ramparts from the east gate as far as the Colonel's

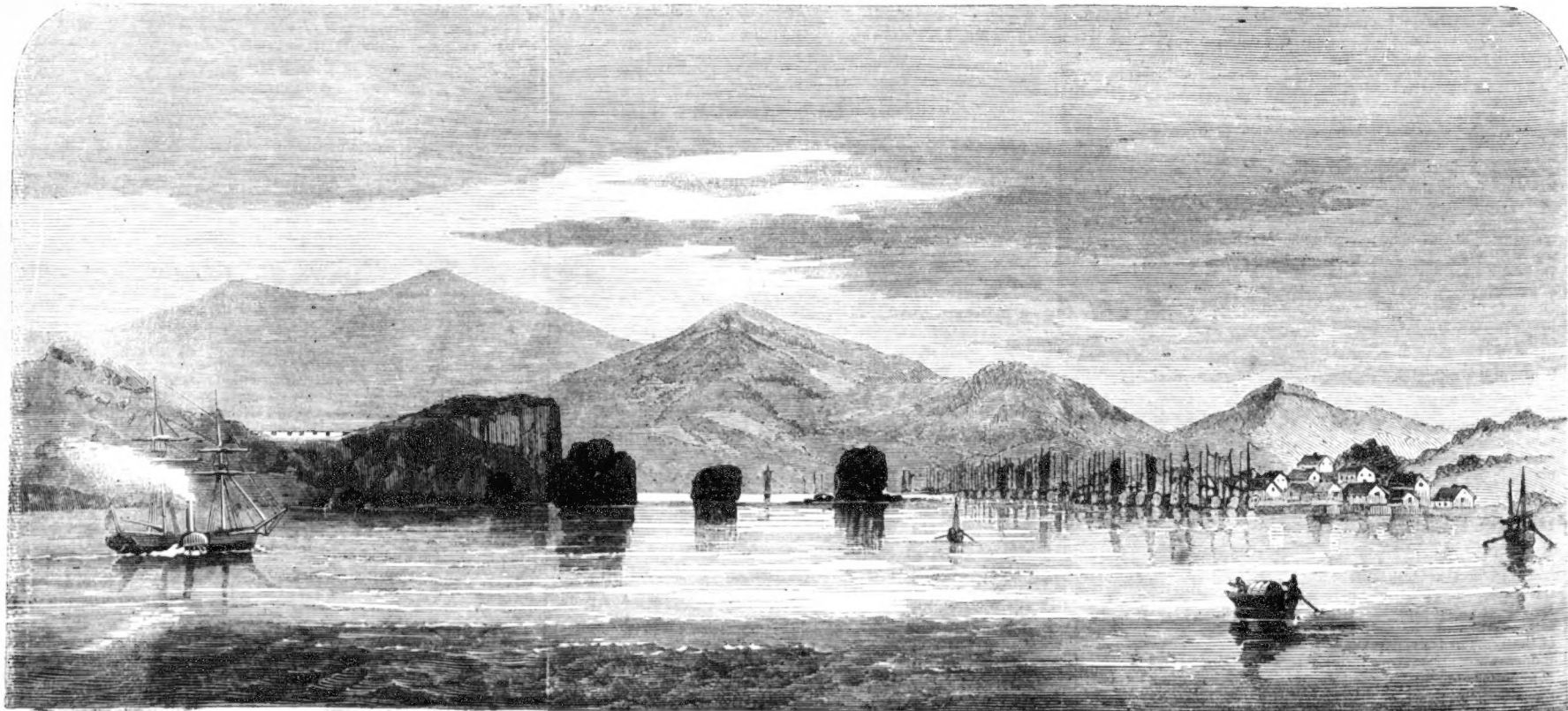
Yamun take a very different direction from that which they did in the former plan. From being the worst of all the military posts, the east gate has become one of the best. It was a perfect marsh, but it has been thoroughly drained and paved with stones by weekly fatigue parties of men, who worked far more heartily than soldiers generally do who have been partially spoiled by Indian service. Shops are starting up in all directions. The signboard which now bears the most facetious inscription is that of a tailoring establishment—"Moses and Sons, from Aldgate-pump." A Mr. Richards has opened a shop in South-street which proves a great attraction, and beershops are springing up on all sides. The allied Commissioners have promulgated certain rules and regulations. Every canteen or beershop is to be closed at eight p.m. Residents and visitors to the island must provide themselves with passports granted by the police, and those who carry firearms subject themselves to a fine, of which five dollars will be the least and twenty dollars the greatest penalty inflicted. A few cricketers practise daily on the scrap of common at Chin-tin, which goes by the name of the Garrison Parade-ground, as it is the only spot on which a regiment can be inspected within the walls of the town.

The discovery of the Government Bank by the police is one of some importance, as it may give a clue to the system of taxation pursued by the Court of Peking. Piece goods, raw silk, and salt are the products of Chusan. The mountain sides are cultivated, and the valleys are one long lake, for the paddy-fields, divided by narrow ridges of earth, are all under water. The irrigator is a very simple bit of mechanism. There is a narrow trough along which a series of wooden blades, united by pliant withes, are worked by means of a roller, one set advancing and the other retiring in turn. Stone—a kind of porphyritic

conglomerate—is so plentiful that nearly all the bridges are constructed of it, and many, as far as beauty of design goes, are perfect.

Chusan, or Chowshan (which signifies boatlike), gives its name to a group which forms a sort of archipelago on the east coast of China. It lies about seven miles from the main land and fifty from Ning-po. The island, which is twenty-one miles long and about seven wide, is intersected by a series of hilly ridges, which send out branches in all directions. The average height of the peaks of these hills is 600 feet, although one of them at the eastern extremity attains at least 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The whole soil of the island which is available for cultivation is laid out into carefully-tended inclosures. Almost every valley contains a regular canal, and both manure and irrigation are employed with considerable skill, while the agricultural operations are mostly conducted with the spade. The portions into which the land is divided give rise to a strange effect, since on the same hillside there may be seen growing wheat, tea, sweet potatoes, cotton, and tobacco, while extensive rice-grounds occupy the plains.

Chusan, besides its capital, Ting-hai, contains numerous towns and villages, so that manual labour is easily obtained and everywhere employed, even to the transporting of merchandise from place to place. The bays on the coast form very capital harbours, as well as serving for fisheries, and thus employing a large number of the inhabitants. Chusan has been called the Key of China, since it is situated not far from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, as well as that of the Hoangho, the streams which form the great channels of communication with the capital.



VIEW OF AMOY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN MAY)



## AMOY.

AMOY is a seaport on the island of the same name in a bay of the China Sea, opposite Formosa. The city is separated from the suburbs, or outer town, by a line of rocky hills, commanded by a well-fortified citadel, which stands on a height. The town is well built, and is ornamented by many roomy public buildings, well-supplied shops, and merchants' residences. The harbour is one of the best on the Chinese coast; ships can lie close to the quay, or in a deep and sheltered creek. The trade of the place is very considerable, especially with Formosa; and its manufactures, which consist of porcelain, grass cloths, umbrellas, and paper, are largely exported. Amoy was, in 1841, taken by the English, who held the fortified island of Kolungsoo, commanding the entrance to the harbour, until the final payment of the sum of £6,000,000 exacted from the Chinese Government by the treaty of Nankin.

## SCENE IN THE STREETS OF MARSALA.

EXCEPTING always the suburbs of Cairo, the smaller streets of a Sicilian town are unrivalled in the dirt and mendicity of their population. In the crowded thoroughfares, or more frequently on the steps of some public building, the traveller is deterred from passing by a group which, Cerberus-like, with its many heads, shows him the probable consequences of forcing an entrance. Disgusting as such scenes must be, it is evident from the spirited sketch from which our Illustration is taken that there is determination on the part of the fairer inhabitants of Marsala to get at the root of this evil. They have taken the "besom of reform" vigorously in hand, and evidently the sympathies of the population are with them. Such a process would, no doubt, scandalise him of the Emollient Hairwash in Bond-street, still this is the Marsala fashion of doing it, and we wish the expedient all success. As the commonest occurrences often become the suggested means of obtaining great results, might not Garibaldi from this simple incident of Sicilian life devise some humane process of "dislodging a garrison by fumigation"?

## ARCHDUKE RAINER, PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSRATH, OR SUPREME COUNCIL OF AUSTRIA.

THE illustrious members of the Imperial house of Austria are all personally engaged in the business of the State over which their dynasty has ruled for so many centuries. In the Army, in the Navy, and in the Legislature, important duties are consigned to them. At the present moment Archduke Rainer again appears at the head of the great body which is summoned to aid the Emperor in the task of reforming the abuses of the State, and the first meeting of the Grand Committee of which took place on Monday. It is understood that the Hungarian members of the Reichsrath intend to present a memorandum demanding reforms on a Federal basis. Count Szecsen is said to be the author of this memorandum which has a prospect of meeting with a considerable majority in its favour.

The Archduke Rainer is the fourth son of the late Archduke Rainer Joseph, who, in 1848, was Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian States, and who died on the 16th of January, 1853. The Prince, whose portrait is the subject of our Illustration, was born on the 11th of January, 1827, and received the careful education requisite to fit him for the high calling to which he has been destined. On the 1st of February, 1852, he married the Archduchess Maria Caroline (born on the 10th of September, 1825).

During the Eastern complications in 1855 Archduke Rainer, together with the other Archdukes, entered the army with the rank of General; and he afterwards proceeded to the Court of Naples. In the year 1856 he was appointed President of the Supreme Council. He for the first time exercised the functions of that high post on the 10th of January, 1857. Last year, when the Emperor of Austria took the command of the Army of Italy, Archduke Rainer was invested with full powers in the name of the Monarch.

SOLOUQUE.—The *Revue de Commerce* of June 30 contains a statement to the effect that the Emperor Solouque, in his exile



THE ARCHDUKE RAINER, PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSRATH, OR SUPREME COUNCIL OF AUSTRIA.

at Kingston, Jamaica, has become so excited by the news of the triumphal tour of President Geffard that he is endeavouring to get a fleet together, so as to reduce Hayti again to his sway. Solouque's Prime Ministers, charged with the execution of the project, had obtained a schooner, but were unable to do anything further.

panied by a group of aides-de-camp and some other general officers was Lord Elcho, in his London Scottish uniform. His Lordship had brought with him a large number of the members of his corps. The columns of men in various uniforms now began to pass about a ground in all directions. The second battalion of the 1st Artillery

Brigade, under the command of Col. Gardiner, was among the first corps on the ground, taking up their position towards the left of the line, so as to be nearly at the head of the column during the march past.

After a very short time it became impossible to keep count of the order in which the different regiments arrived, or indeed to recognise any, so nearly did their uniforms resemble one another. Green was not very common amongst the dresses, but very dark greys, which at a little distance looked quite black, appeared to be greatly in favour. The light greys, like those worn by the London Scottish or the Westminsters, were very scarce. The Marquis of Breadalbane's Highlanders were cheered warmly as they marched along the road round Holyrood Palace, and generally the Highland corps seemed to be recognised as peculiarly Scottish. The Dundee corps, whose band continued to play "Bonnie Dundee" with unwearied pertinacity, were also heartily welcomed, although not dressed in the mountain costume. The arrival of the guard of honour of Royal Scottish Archers much enlivened the process of waiting till the men were in position. The privilege of officiating as body guard to her Majesty during the review had been accorded to this ancient corps, and they made their appearance accordingly about two or half-past. The ancient dress



SCENE IN THE STREETS OF MARSALA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY THE REV. S. C. MALAN.)



in which the archers figured in days when the weapon they carried was valued so highly has been preserved, and a comical effect it has in juxtaposition with rifle uniform and Parisian modes. The colour is Lincoln green of course, and nothing can be said against the trousers. As one travels upwards in the survey, the absurdities become more striking, until, after passing the long coat with large cuffs, the ridiculous climax is reached at the archer's head, which is covered by a cap composed of a huge cloth disk, kept stiff and circular with whalebone, and set far back on the head. The men were armed with bows and short dirks or hangers, the hilts of which appeared to be of carved brass. No man carried more than two or three arrows, and these were stuck in his belt projecting before and behind, and looking very odd. The force was about fifty strong, composed almost exclusively of middle-aged men, and their utter disregard to all military regulations about "looking to your front," and so on, was something sublime. They turned their backs to the front, looked about for friends among the people in the stand, and stood in a sort of group "higgledy-piggledy" to use an expressive nursery word. While going through a few simple manoeuvres under the direction of Lord Melville, their Commander, who, nobly disregarding all selfish considerations, had dressed himself up in the same comical fashion as his men, the poor Archers had to revert to their original position two or three times, in obedience to the humiliating order "As you were," before achieving their task satisfactorily.

The volunteers may well be excused for a want of punctuality, for some of them had to travel all night by rail. Many of the corps, indeed, arrived in Edinburgh at so late an hour that the members had no time to get anything in the shape of breakfast, but had to march at once to the scene of the review. Owing to these circumstances it was more than half-past three before the whole of the men were in position. The space was not large enough to allow the line to be straight, even though, as in the Hyde Park review, it was a line of battalion columns. The extreme right of the line, therefore, which formed the head of the column was bent round to the north, and the extreme left was treated in the same way, so that the line formed three sides of an oblong.

It was scarcely completed at half-past three before the boom of a gun announced her Majesty's departure from the Palace, and the Royal standard was at once run up at the flagstaff in front of the platform. The cheering of the multitude on Salisbury Crags marked the progress of the Queen's carriage round the boundary of the palace gardens, and but a few minutes elapsed before the head of the dragon escort by which she was preceded made its appearance in the park. The Royal procession included several carriages. In the first was her Majesty, with the Duchess of Kent on her left, and Princess Alice and Prince Arthur on the front seat. The Prince Consort, in a Field Marshal's uniform, rode on the right of the carriage, and the Duke of Buccleuch on the left. Lists of names are not very interesting, but we may mention that in attendance on her Majesty were Generals Scarlett, Airey, and C. Grey, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and other military officers of high rank; and in the suite were observed Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Earl of Wemyss, the Marquis of Stafford, M.P., Lord Polwarth, Lord Belhaven, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, &c.

When her Majesty arrived at the flagstaff near the gallery her procession halted and the volunteers saluted, a few bars of "God save the Queen" being played. The Queen rose and bowed towards the troops in acknowledgment, and afterwards reckoned Lord Melville, to thank him for the salute from his guard of honour—the comic element which her Majesty seemed fully to appreciate. The procession then made preparations for again getting under way, and this was the signal for a burst of cheering from the inhabitants of the stands—taken up afterwards by the distant crowds on the hills.

The volunteer army was commanded in chief by General Sir George Wetherall, and the two divisions respectively by Lord Rokeby and General Cameron. There were about one hundred and fifty different corps on the ground, marshalled into thirty-five battalions—one of Mounted Rifles, six of Artillery, one of Engineers, and twenty-seven of Rifles. The marching past of this immense body of volunteers—between 21,000 and 22,000—occupied exactly an hour and twenty minutes, having commenced at four o'clock. Towards the close and throughout the passing of the second division clouds of dust rose, and to a considerable extent marred the beauty of the display. The marching past being concluded, a lengthened pause took place, during which the whole line was put in order to advance. At length General Wetherall gave the command, which was repeated by the commanders throughout the line, and communicated still more instantaneously by the sound of the bugle. The whole army then simultaneously moved forward until the bugle called a halt. The officers then saluted with their swords and the whole line presented arms. The final command given was three cheers for the Queen, and instantaneously was the command responded to and echoed from one end of the line to the other. The cheer, which was caught up with still louder acclamation by the spectators on the hillside, was tremendous, and continued almost without intermission for several minutes. At a quarter before six her Majesty left the ground, followed by the renewed acclamations of the entire multitude.

The cheer which the volunteers gave at the end of the review—far louder, even, than the hurrah of the tenfold more numerous spectators at its commencement—was a thing to be enjoyed, not merely by those on Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags but on the Pentland Hills. Again and again it was repeated, and when the Queen moved off the ground numbers of the rifles elevated their caps upon their guns, waving them with an arcour which made them look, in the distance, like the brandished brushes of ecstatic sweeps; whilst many of the excited soldiers threw discipline in the cause of loyalty to the winds, broke from their ranks, and crowded, cheering, round the Royal carriage, just like a mob of Eton boys hurrahing the late Duke.

Almost as wonderful as the way in which the heights were occupied was the rapid manner in which they were evacuated. A patch of green appeared here and there near the summits, rapidly widening as the multitudes thawed down the slope; then came an avalanche, and they all were in the plain. Thanks to the admirable police arrangements, which the good-tempered regulars who kept the ground only relaxed in favour of certain ladies, the volunteers were able to leave the ground without the slightest embarrassment; the mighty mass of spectators also dispersed without any other inconvenience than an amount of squeezing not greater than that experienced in an ordinary railway crush, and a very considerable amount of dust, which made black brocade drab, and raven tresses prematurely grey.

Among the volunteers but one sentiment of satisfaction and pride in the proceedings seemed to prevail. There was no drawback whatever to the thorough enjoyment of the day except the dust. The fatigue of being so long under arms seemed to be scarcely felt; and even the clouds of dust that swept the field, encrusted every uniform, and darkened every visage, were good-naturedly taken—literally taken, for many inevitably swallowed large instalments of the proverbial peck.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM EDINBURGH.

Her Majesty and suite left Holyrood Palace on Wednesday morning at 8 45 a.m., and at nine o'clock the Royal train departed from St. Margaret's station for Balmoral. The drive to the station was kept in the usual way, and there were numerous spectators on the ground; but heavy rain began to fall shortly before the Queen left the Palace, and her Majesty drove through the park in a closed carriage. After a pleasant journey of one hundred and eighty miles by rail, her Majesty posted from Aboyne to Balmoral, and arrived at half-past five.

**THE HARVEST.**—The *Echo Agricole* gives the following summary of the accounts received from the countries in the south of Europe where the harvest is terminated:—"In Italy it is only in the north that the crop of wheat is satisfactory; in Lombardy it is middling, and in the provinces of Modena, Parma, and Bologna, indifferent. In Venetia the results differ in various localities; at Naples the crop will be less than was at first expected. In Spain the harvest in the two Castiles and La Mancha has been satisfactory, but in Andalusia the quantity has not equalled expectation. Accounts from Odessa and the old Polish provinces give reason to hope that the crop of wheat will be excellent."

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 142.

##### "TYRANT MINORITY."

THIS is a new phrase. We have often heard of a "tyrant majority" in the House of Commons, but it is only of late years that we have heard of a "tyrant minority." And, perhaps, to many of our readers this phrase is inexplicable. "In the House of Commons, as elsewhere, all questions are settled by numbers, and, if there be a majority for or against a question, surely, it is decided. The power of a majority we can understand, and we can comprehend that a majority can and does at times exercise its power tyrannically; but what power a minority can have we are at a loss to conceive." Well, a minority in the House of Commons has, and often exercises, great power, and can, and often does, defeat the majority. Indeed, if a minority has pluck and pertinacity, and a good cause, it can always beat a majority. Its power, however, is only negative. It can defeat a measure, but it cannot carry one. In short, it is a power of obstruction, a power to hinder, and so to weary out the promoters of a measure, or to throw the measure over to so late a period of the Session that it drops for want of time to pass it. In that limbo into which so many dead bills and futile projects are annually shovelled at the end of the Session there lie thousands of measures which were thus destroyed.

##### AN EXAMPLE OF ITS POWER.

But, as example is better than description, we will give an example of a minority exercising its power with success. It was two o'clock one morning, three Sessions ago, when Sir Frederic Thesiger, then in opposition, rose to move the second reading of the bill to abolish metropolitan grand juries. This bill was a favourite hobby of Sir Frederic's, and as it found favour with Lord Palmerston and his Government, and as the noble Lord had a strong phalanx of his followers at his back ready to do his bidding, Sir Frederic hoped to be able to pass his measure through the second stage, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. But Sir Frederic reckoned wrongly—for just below the gangway there sat Mr. Ayrton and a knot of other opponents, who had one and all determined that this bill should not pass, and though they were a small minority they carried out their determination, and stopped the progress of the bill; and this is how they fought the battle and secured the victory. When the bill was called on, and the second reading had been moved by Sir Frederic, Mr. Ayrton rose, protested against passing so important a bill—a bill for abolishing one of the oldest institutions of the country—at such an hour, and in such a thin House, and moved that the debate be adjourned. Sir Frederic, of course, strongly deprecated such a mode of opposition, and "hoped that the honourable member would not persist. The bill was a good bill, had received the support of the Government and a large majority of the Bar and the Bench, and he trusted that the honourable member would allow it to pass this stage. Could not the honourable member reserve his opposition for a future stage, &c. His (Sir Frederic's) time was exceedingly valuable; he had sat there for hours, waiting for this bill; he must be up early to read his briefs; he begged the honourable member to forego his opposition," &c., &c. But Mr. Ayrton was deaf to the charmer. He pressed his motion, and, when defeated, renewed it, and was again defeated. Though Sir Frederic got angry and Lord Palmerston threatened to sit till six o'clock, he renewed it again; until, at last, a considerable number of members, wearied out with the contest, having slunk away, Mr. Ayrton counted the House out, the bill was stopped, and, as the Session was advanced, we heard no more of it that year, nor has it made its appearance since. Here, then, is an example of the power of a minority; and if our readers will remember that every bill has to go through at least four distinct stages, and in many cases more than twice that number, besides the examination of the clauses in Committee, and that at every stage adjournments may be moved *ad infinitum*, and amendments proposed without limit, they will see that the power of a minority to obstruct, and by obstruction ultimately to defeat, is very great. But to do this a minority must, as we have said, have a good cause (Mr. Ayrton had a good cause, for it was not decent to abolish grand juries at two o'clock in the morning in a House of some fifty members); for if the leader of a minority has not some show of reason on his side he will soon see his friends, ashamed of their position, slink away from him, and he may find himself in the ridiculous position in which Mr. Sheridan found himself one Friday night, when on a division there were—aye, fifty-eight; noes, only Mr. Sheridan and his seconder. But we may, by-the-by, here note that in this case Mr. Sheridan was successful at last. It was on the motion that the House do go into Committee on the Gas Bill that this division took place, and as the majority was so large Mr. Sheridan did not renew his opposition then, but when the House got into Committee he immediately proposed that the Chairman do report progress; and as it was evidently hopeless at two o'clock in the morning to press a bill through Committee in the face of a pertinacious opponent like Mr. Sheridan, "progress" was consented to; and it is the general opinion that the bill stands but small chance of getting through the House this Session. So much, then, for the power of a minority. It is evidently very great, and we do not see how by any change of arrangement it can be lessened. Indeed, we think that it would be dangerous to attempt it, for if minorities had not this power packed majorities would have their power increased, and that would be a worse evil, for, whilst minorities can do nothing but obstruct measures, packed majorities could pass them. On the whole, then, we see no hope of remedy for this evil, if it be an evil, other than that which Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli so often express—namely, "that the good sense of the House would be sufficient," &c., &c.

##### VERY FEW POWERFUL SPEAKERS OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Of the vast number of orators who from stump, or pulpit, or platform address their fellows, how few there are who can really arrest and hold the attention of the people before them? On any Sunday between the hours of ten and one some thousands of preachers are upon their legs and talking to their congregations about the most solemn matters; but, if the truth could be ascertained, of all these preachers how many would be found who really arrest and hold the minds of the people whom they address? We fancy, from what we have observed, very few. Every Sunday thousands of men and women and children flock to church or chapel; when there they assume a decent attitude, and whilst the minister is preaching they put on an appearance of listening; but a scrutiny not at all severe will enable anybody to discover that they are not really listening. The words may fall upon their ears, but their minds fail to receive the sense; and in the vast majority of places of worship the end of the sermon is a relief to the people. There have been, and are, exceptions to this rule. Chalmers could not only hold, but excite, the minds of his hearers for an hour; and whilst Robert Hall was preaching we have seen more than once the people one by one rise from their seats, until, before the close of the sermon, one half the congregation was standing. And there are men who can hold the people in rapt attention now. The Bishop of Oxford, when in one of his best moods, for example, can do this; grasp their minds from the first, and move them as the trees of the forest are moved by the wind. But these are exceptions; the rule is that preachers cannot get their hearers even to listen. And as it is in churches and chapels, so it is at public meetings, religious or secular. Very few of the speakers are attended to; and, when the meeting is over, the most that you can get out of the attendants is the questionable phrase "that the meeting went off pretty well."

Well, in the House it is the same. Here, as elsewhere, nine-tenths of our public speaking, if we could get at the real sentiments of the members by ballot, would be voted a nuisance, and the vast majority of our speakers bores. Indeed, out of the 658 members, we do not believe that there are twenty who can really arrest and hold the attention of the House. Twenty! are there a dozen? We doubt it. Many of those who do hold the House cannot be said to do it from any inherent power. They are in office, speak with authority, and hence they are listened to. Supposing Lord Palmerston, for example, were plain Mr. Smith, and had never been in office, and Lord John Russell were simple Mr. Brown, would the House listen to them as they do

now? It is questionable. Gladstone could under any circumstances throw a spell over our minds; and Sir Richard Bethell, in his own walk, is always worth listening to; though, out of it, when he essays to make a political speech, he also is very dull and unattractive; whilst all the rest of her Majesty's Ministers, as speakers, are nowhere. Mr. Disraeli is another exception to the rule, for, whether in office or out of it, he must ever be considered a powerful speaker. Before, indeed, he had any hopes of office he could arrest his hearers, and hold them in his power. And there are some few others, but not many, and these we need not enumerate.

##### BRIGHT IS ONE OF THEM.

Mr. Bright is certainly one of them; and, perhaps, the chief of them all. In fact, if the test of the speaker be the power to arrest the attention of his hearers and hold it, Bright is the best speaker in the House excepting it may be Gladstone; for no man, with this one exception, can rivet their minds for an hour as he can. And then, in judging of Bright's power, we must consider the disadvantages under which he labours. He has no official prestige; he has no great party behind him, like Disraeli. Four-fifths of the House dislike both the man and his principles. And when he speaks all the sentiments which he utters are in direct opposition to the opinions and prejudices of the bulk of his hearers. And yet he is listened to; and not only listened to, but there is rapt attention while he is speaking, and the most rabid opponent of the man and his principles is anxious to catch every word that he says. It was so when the fortification question was before the House. On the division there were 268 against him and only a poor thirty-nine in his favour, and yet how attentively the members listened to him, and not only listened to him, but seemed to be moved by his speech; for were they not absorbed in their attention, and did they not cheer many of his utterances and laugh a jolly laugh at his humour? Bright's speech on this occasion was one of his most remarkable efforts. Of course we say nothing here of the sentiments of the speaker. Whether he was right or wrong we leave others to decide; but that it was a speech of great ability and most effectively delivered his sternest opponents confessed.

##### BRIGHT'S HUMOUR.

All our classifications of men fail us at times. Can any good come out of Nazareth? said the Pharisees, with a sneer. And yet we know what came out of Nazareth. At Cambridge all are mere mathematicians, we say, and at Oxford Puseyism reigns, and how can we expect poetry from Cambridge and freedom of thought at Oxford? But Cambridge is the Alma Mater of Tennyson, and Oxford has produced a Froude and a Jowett. In like spirit we cannot imagine that a manufacturer of the politico-economical school can be a humorist; and yet Bright, whom we look upon as one of the chiefs of that school, has humour. If any man doubt this he should have heard Bright's running criticism upon Lord Overstone's evidence before the Defence Commission, for there was in that more genuine humour than we have heard in the House for many a day. It was capital fun to hear the hon. member analyse, expose, and ridicule the pompous platitudes of the noble millionaire, and the House enjoyed it amazingly. His own followers—the gentlemen below the gangway—laughed and cheered uproariously; and though his opponents of course were less demonstrative, and kept down their mirth to something like decent gravity, yet it was plain that one and all enjoyed the fun. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who sat under the gallery, was, perhaps, the only exception. For a time he sat and listened, but, when the mirth was at the highest, he suddenly arose and left the House. His Royal Highness was a member of the Commission—a fact which Mr. Bright took care to announce to the House.

##### THE PAPERMAKERS ARE SOLD.

And what a sell! For months these gentlemen have been strenuously at work to defeat Gladstone's resolutions. Night after night they have invaded the lobby. All day and every day they have been getting up deputations to men in authority, and personally canvassing all the members whom they could reach. Gladstone has been besieged by them; and Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, and Milner Gibson have been nearly pestered to death by their importunities—have been almost snowed up by printed statements and restatements, and well-nigh stunned by the shrieks which echoed around them. And gradually these gentlemen had somehow worked themselves into the illusion that, as a fruit of their labours, they were sure of a victory. Indeed, up to Monday night they were perfectly confident. The whole Conservative party was to be present. The Irish Liberal members would to a man vote for them, and certain English Radicals were also known to be "all right." What could stand against such a combination? Such was the fool's paradise in which these gentlemen have lived for several months, or at all events for several weeks past. And, though the colours of the Fairy vision may have become dimmed a little as the fight approached, it was not till the division was announced that it was entirely dispelled. These gentlemen were down at the House in great force that night. Wrigley was there, and Delane, and Spicer, and Chater, and Joynson, and a host of others. They did not, however, come now so much to fight as to enjoy the triumph. Nor was it possible to undeceive them. Was not the *Times* with them?—the all-powerful *Times*—the whole Conservative party, "all the Irish," &c.? They must win! nothing could hinder them. But they did not win, as we all know. That was an anxious time when the division was on and they were pacing the lobby. And when a ringing cheer echoed from within and the doors burst open, and the news came that the Government had got the victory by a majority of thirty-three, the feelings of the great paper men, in penny-a-liner phrase, "may be imagined but not described." They say that they have been "sold," and so they have, but it was by themselves that they were "sold;" by nobody else. They would not listen to reason. They were warned, but they were deaf to all warning. And the worst is that they have also "sold" the Conservative chiefs also, for it is well known that it was owing to their representations that the Conservatives consented to fight.

##### THE WHITWORTH AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.

THE Ordnance Select Committee have sent in their report concerning the Whitworth guns. That report, we are given to understand, is condemnatory. Mr. Whitworth's ordinance are stated to be ineligible for her Majesty's service. Four causes of objection are said to be especially insisted upon—namely, great irregularity and uncertainty of range; difficulty of extracting the expended cartridge; danger to be apprehended from the launching rearwards of the friction-tubes; and wildness of ricochet.

Within half a mile of the redoubt at Eastbourne stands No. 71 Martello Tower, which, having become useless, was selected for the trial of Sir W. Armstrong's guns on Tuesday. The Duke of Cambridge and a brilliant staff of artillery and other officers were present on the occasion, furnished with a telegraphic and photographic apparatus, which were in constant use. A 40, 70, and 100 pounder, Sir W. Armstrong himself acting as artilleryman, were the guns tested on this occasion. The range was nearly 1000 yards, and the martello tower already referred to formed the object aimed at. The results after each round were photographed. As early as eight o'clock the operations commenced, the range being ascertained, but it was not until about two in the afternoon that the real business of the day commenced. The practice was admirable; every shot told on the tower, which is composed of massive brickwork, on this side six feet thick, or rather more, and on the seaside one-half thicker. The firing included some seven or eight rounds from each gun, and every shot was followed by a fall of the masonry. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the six feet of brickwork was pierced through, and the interior of the tower was laid bare. The breach, which was about fifteen feet across the tower, and about seven feet in height, presented the appearance of a rough and jagged archway, growing narrower and narrower as you looked inwards, till, at the narrowest point, where the interior was actually visible, it was about three feet across, and one or two feet in height.



## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRE.

Lord STAFFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in calling the attention of the House to the disturbances in Syria, entered upon the necessity of putting an end to them at once. It was a difficult matter, no doubt, for the European Powers to arrange means of interference, but, if the Turkish Government were not strong enough to suppress these disturbances, he for one should not object to see European interference, or even the interference of one particular Power, under the sanction of a treaty. Such a course was, no doubt, open to risk. Syria was the key to Egypt, and any extension of the interference might lead to a war between the maritime Powers. Then, the Lebanon never had been fully subject to Turkey, and promises had been made to the tribes of that district by the British that their independence should be secured, and Turkish troops should not be admitted within their confines. Still, such atrocities as had recently taken place could not be permitted to go unpunished, and he was sorry to say that he placed but small reliance on the securities which the Porte could give on that point, as it had been guilty of the greatest remissness, if not of actual connivance. He hoped that a judicial investigation would be made into the conduct of the authorities, and especially into that of Osman Bey. He then proceeded to inquire into the causes of the movement, one of which, it was asserted, was the weakness of the Turkish Government. This weakness, if it existed, arose from the state of the finances being too reduced to keep up the proper strength of the Army. There was no excuse for this state of things; and as long as Turkey continued in her present course, and did not put in practice the reforms which she had promised, it would be in vain for foreign Powers to patch up the Eastern question, which might at any time involve the country again in war. One of his objects in the motion was to obtain more comprehensive information than appeared in the papers before Parliament, and to learn under what instructions our Consul-General had acted.

Lord WODEHOUSE said it would be impossible to assent to the production of the papers moved for, as they referred to matters of great consequence and delicacy, and their publication would be detrimental to the public interests. The peculiar position of the Syrian population with regard to the Porte was due to an agreement made between the European Powers and the Porte after the evacuation of the country by the Egyptian troops in 1840. The different European Powers had acted in conjunction on this matter, and the result of their deliberations had been a protocol signed at Paris defining the conditions under which the intervention of an European force ought to take place. The different Powers had also determined to send a Commission to Syria, and Lord Dufferin had been selected to represent England. He was glad to inform the House that the Governor of Damascus was already in custody, and was to be brought to trial. He concurred with the remarks of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as to the difficulties inseparable from the Eastern question, but he could not agree with him that the time for palliatives was passed. The stability of the Turkish empire was of the greatest importance to Europe, and everything ought to be done to preserve it.

Lord CLANRICARDE dissented from the plans of the Government, and counselled far more vigorous proceedings with the effete Government of Turkey.

Lord GRANVILLE said he ought not, because our feelings were roused by indignation at what had occurred, rashly and entirely to change our policy in the East, which had materially contributed to the peace of Europe and the balance of power in the world.

After a few words from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in reply, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A WORKHOUSE SQUABBLE.

At the morning sitting, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

A long discussion took place on the subject of the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Fox from the chaplaincy of the South Dublin Union by the Irish Poor-law Commissioners, in the course of which Lord Fermanagh made a motion to the effect that in the opinion of the House the conduct of the Commissioners was not calculated to promote confidence in the administration of the poor-law in Ireland. On a division this was rejected by 89 to 49, after which Mr. Cardwell promised an inquiry. [It was said by Mr. Cardwell that certain charges made by Mr. Fox against the officers of the establishment—that their conduct towards the female paupers had been scandalous, abominable, and obscene—were not sustained by the evidence, though they had been made bona fide.]

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, beginning with the vote for the Houses of Parliament, but had not proceeded far when progress was reported.

SAVOY.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Lord John Manners, Lord J. Russell said that Austria and Prussia had stated, in reference to the proposition for a conference on the question of Savoy, that they saw no advantage from such a course being taken, and the matter was at present in abeyance.

SYRIA.

On the motion for the adjournment to Monday, as usual, a number of miscellaneous questions were brought forward and discussed. Amongst them were the following:—

Mr. RICH called attention to the disturbances in Syria, and asked what was to be done to put an end to them and to prevent their recurrence?

Mr. S. FITZGERALD asked what the exact state was of the negotiations and the convention of the European Powers on the affairs of Syria, and the stipulations and engagements entered into with reference to the course to be taken by any European troops which might be sent to that country?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the last accounts from Syria stated that the massacres had to a great degree ceased, and order had been restored at Damascus. Fuad Pacha had arrived, and the late Governor had been sent to Constantinople to be tried, and there was no disposition to show any lenity towards him. Not less than 25,000 Turkish troops had been sent to Syria. It was true that the Maronites were not wholly without blame, although they had suffered severely from the atrocities which had been committed. The French Government had, in the first instance, proposed a commission of inquiry, European commissioners being joined with those of Turkey, which was acceded to by all the Powers, and the Porte also. After the events at Damascus the French Government stated that they wished the Powers of Europe to consider whether there ought not to be a united interference in Syria. The British Government at once acceded, and the Russian Government also wished that there should be a general concert in the matter. France proposed the sending of European troops to the spot, which was considered by the other Powers, and it was agreed that it should be done; and a protocol to that effect had been signed at Paris that day by the five Powers, including the representative of the Porte. A body of troops, not exceeding 12,000 men, would be sent to Syria, half of which would be provided by France; all their movements would be taken in concert with the Commissioner of the Porte. Their stay was not to be prolonged beyond six months, if the object in view was by that time attained. The agreement would not justify the interference of any foreign Power in the future, but it was confined to the present case. It was also agreed that none of the Powers would seek any accession of territory, any exclusive influence or commercial advantages. With regard to the affairs of Italy and Sicily, he did not propose to alter the policy he had before laid down—that of non-intervention.

Mr. BRIGHT expressed his gratification at the moderate course taken by the great Powers in this matter; and hoped that the conduct of France would tend to remove some of the mistrust which was felt in this country against that Power. He, however, protested against the policy of interfering to support a power like Turkey, which was doomed to extermination by a decay which could not be averted.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would repeat an assertion which he had made, and which had been questioned by Mr. Bright, that there had been no country in Europe where greater administrative improvements had taken place than in Turkey. Although there was still great progress to be made to bring Turkey up to the standard of a European nation, yet if that empire was left to itself it would not fall to pieces as soon as Mr. Bright had supposed, and he protested against the doctrine laid down by that gentleman.

Several other subjects of less importance were brought forward and discussed.

FORTIFICATIONS.—SUPPLY.

The report of the resolution relating to fortifications and works was brought up and agreed to, after some discussion.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and disposed of the vote for the Houses of Parliament.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investment Bill, the East India Stock Transfer Bill, and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SYRIAN AFFAIRS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY inquired whether the intervention of the great Powers in the affairs of Syria was to be confined to the settlement of the disturbances which now existed, or were to be extended to an interference

with social and religious questions? He was constrained to put this question owing to the insuperable mistrust he entertained of the Emperor of the French.

Lord WODEHOUSE, referring to the protocol which had been agreed to by the great Powers, said that their intervention would be confined strictly within its terms, which applied only to the putting down of the state of anarchy which now prevailed in Syria.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE expressed an opinion that steps should be taken beyond this immediate occasion with a view to the ultimate and complete settlement of the affairs of that country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PAPER DUTY.

In Committee on Customs Acts,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his resolutions for the reduction of the duty on foreign paper. He said that the question involved was a very minute one in reference to revenue. Neither as it respected trade would any great or material revolution be made in the price of the article; and if there were any such dismal prospects of ruin as the manufacturers anticipated, that would only prove that the British taxpayer had been unfairly taxed on their behalf. The question, however, was great in connection with important commercial principles and obligations of honour, as it related to a contract with France. He had heard with surprise that it was doubted whether the reducing the customs duty on paper to that of the excise was within the sense and meaning of the treaty with France. He contended that the word "merchandise" in the 7th article of the treaty would include the article of paper. There were other passages in the treaty which showed that the principle was that there should be no protective duty on any article imported into this country. As to any statement on the part of the Government that France was about to remove the prohibition on the export of rags nothing could be less exact. The French Government had endeavoured to pass a measure to that effect through their Legislature; but the French Protectionists had been too strong for the Government. Besides, France was not an exporting country as regarded rags. The negotiations had been conducted by France in the most accommodating manner, and the utmost readiness had been expressed even to recede from stipulations of the treaty on which attacks had been made in that House—as, for instance, the article of coal; and now the French Government had offered not to press the immediate operation of the treaty in respect to the article of paper. If, by inadvertence, we had bound ourselves to an act of injustice, we might accept the offer; but if we were actuated by justice and prudence, and if, in fact, such a course was one calculated to injure trade, we were bound not to avail ourselves of that offer. There could be no greater cruelty to the paper-makers than to keep them in that state of suspense which the amendment of Mr. Puller, to postpone the consideration of the question, proposed to place them. The obligation of the treaty was, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, undoubted; and in that opinion the legal authorities of France concurred. The question was also one of policy, and a touchstone was now to be applied to old and new friends of free trade; and this was the very last article which claimed protection. As to the specialty of the paper-maker, that there was no other case in which the raw material from abroad was taxed and the manufactured article from abroad was admitted free of duty, there were the articles of leather and silk, both in their manufactured state being admitted free, hides and spun silk bearing a high or prohibitory export duty in France. The case was misstated when it was said that the manufacture of paper was dependent on foreign countries for the raw material. He met that assertion by a flat denial. We export more in paper than we import in rags, while we export about 2000 tons of rags a year. He could not doubt that the sense of honour of the House, as well as its sense of policy, would dictate to them the acceptance of a resolution which for the last time would deal with the question of protection; and he declared that there was no speciality in the case of the paper-makers, excepting its singular connection with what might be called the Royal family of the press.

Mr. PULLER moved as an amendment that, without desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction at a future period of the customs duty on French books and paper, this House does not think fit at present to assent to such reduction. He argued that, looking to the vast interest involved, the paper-makers ought to have had their case inquired into by a Select Committee; and he would contend, in the face of all sarcasms, that their case was a real and proper exception to the general principle on which Mr. Gladstone had founded his argument. As to the treaty with France, he contended that its intention was, as far as England was concerned, to preserve revenue, and on the part of France there was no appearance of pressure for the remission of import duty on excisable articles. It was not to be supposed that the word "merchandise" in the treaty referred to all excisable merchandise.

Mr. CHILDEES and Mr. CROSLLEY supported the resolution. Mr. MAURICE, in opposing it, urged that the protectionists of France ought not to be encouraged by giving them the advantages of one-sided free trade.

Mr. MARSH having spoken in favour of the resolution,

Sir H. CARRIS urged that the division of the argument into two parts—one of which was made to depend on the French treaty, and the other on the principles of free trade—was a proof of the weakness of the case. The import duty on paper as it now stood was imposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1853, with due reference to the prohibition of foreign rags. If the case of the manufacturers was true they stood in a very disadvantageous position even now; while, if the present import duty was taken off, they would be wholly unable to compete with the foreigner. Looking to the construction of the treaty, it was expressly worded to enable the import duty to be raised in an equal proportion to that of any excise duty which might be imposed. He contended that the treaty had been already violated by allowing a differential duty on hops; and, if so, why were the paper-makers not to have a differential duty also? If the word merchandise in the treaty was to be taken in the extended sense in which it was to be applied to paper it might be made to comprehend tobacco, or any other article of a like character, whether it was an excisable article or not now, but which might become so. He argued on every ground that the proposition of Mr. Puller was worthy of acceptance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reference to the construction of the treaty, with great minuteness of detail pointed out that it could only be construed in the sense and with the effect which had been contended for by Mr. Gladstone; and that all articles of foreign production were to be admitted into this country at a customs duty commensurate with any excise duty imposed on the like article of domestic produce.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his surprise at the objection taken to the assertion that this resolution was founded at once on justice and expediency. He would not allow that if a plain interpretation of a contract would give an advantage to one of the parties, while a refined and subtle construction of it would deprive him of that advantage, you were justified in returning to the latter interpretation. Yet this was the course which, it had been said, ought to be followed. It was quite obvious that the meaning of article 7 in the treaty was that all commodities imported from France should be admitted into this country at a duty of the same amount as the extra duty levied on the same commodity when produced at home. The arguments used against the policy of the proposition seemed to him the same which had always been adopted against free trade, and of which it appeared he were never to hear the last, in spite of the palpable and undoubted results of that course of policy. The noble Lord showed that the paper of the English manufacturer successfully competed with and beat that of the highly-protected foreigner in every market of the world.

Mr. DISBELL did not think it necessary to enter into the question of free trade and unrestricted competition, and he would only argue that those principles should be applied with prudence and consideration, and without reference to the incidents which affected a commodity or a trade. The trade which was in question now was avowedly independent of and separate from the commercial treaty. It was clearly the opinion of Parliament that the repeal of the excise duty on paper was inexpedient at this particular time, but the manner in which the Government dealt with that question showed how they intended to deal with it irrespective of the treaty. Besides, this particular trade had been recently examined and adapted as far as it could be to the principles of free trade, and that by Mr. Gladstone himself. The right hon. gentleman argued generally that it was not clear that this particular commodity of paper came within the stipulations of the French treaty. He thought the best course to be pursued now was to adopt the amendment of Mr. Puller without a division.

Lord PALMERSTON was equally desirous of avoiding a division, and he was willing to do so, if gentlemen opposite would be content to take that course by agreeing to the resolution. The noble Lord then applied himself to impress on the House the arguments which had been used by previous speakers in favour of the resolution.

A division was then taken, and there appeared—

For the resolution	266
Against it	233

Majority for the Government	33
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The other resolution, extending the repeal of the duties to countries other than France, was then put and agreed to.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RIFLE BUTTS.

Earl DE GREY and RIPLEY, in moving the second reading of the Royal Volunteer Corps Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to facilitate the obtaining of land for training volunteers in the use of the rifle.

The motion was agreed to.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

In answer to the Earl of Derby, Earl GRANVILLE said that it was intended to proceed with the Poor-law (Ireland) Continuance Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the Friendly Societies Bill, the East India Transfer of Stock Bill, the Fortifications Bill, the Indian Army Bill, the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, and the Industrial Schools Bill.

The Game Certificate Bill, the Naval Discipline Bill, the Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Admiralty Jurisdiction Bill, and the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Census (Scotland) Bill and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN ARMY QUESTION.

On the motion for the third reading of the European Forces (India) Bill, Mr. DODSON made some remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. VANSITTART, in reference to exception being taken to some remarks of his on a previous occasion—which in substance amounted to an allegation that the taking of Delhi and the reconquest of India were attributable to the Royal troops—said that, in the main, he adhered to the opinion he had expressed.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY wished to know how the amalgamation of the local force with the Royal army proposed by the bill was to be effected. He did not see how it could be done without a large retirement of Indian officers on full pay and allowances—a burden which the Indian finances were unable to bear, especially in the very critical position in which those finances were now placed.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE having spoken against the bill, Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months, which, after some discussion, was negatived, and it was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for the consideration of the resolution of the 6th of March, relating to the malt duty,

Sir F. KELLY moved that the resolution be recommitted, for the purpose of moving that the duty on the importation of foreign malt shall be 26s. per quarter instead of 25s.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, if the object was to give the maltster of this country an advantage over the foreign importer, he was sure that no one of the home trade had anything to fear from the foreigner, everything combining to place them beyond competition, and he had reason to know that the maltsters as a body were perfectly satisfied with the arrangements of the Government.

After a brief discussion, on a division, the motion was rejected by 86 to 49, and the resolution agreed to.

The report on the customs duties on paper and wines was brought up and received.—The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNION OF BENEFICES.

The House went into Committee on this bill, when Mr. (MALINS) moved that the Chairman report progress, which was negatived by 76 to 16.

In the course of the subsequent debate,

Mr. BOUVERIE (one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), who had charge of the bill, consented that the measure, which, as originally drawn, was intended to include London, Lincoln, Exeter, York, and Norwich, should be confined in its operation to the metropolis only. The limited attendance at the City churches formed a leading topic in the discussion; and Sir Morton Peto offered to accept, on behalf of the Dissenting body, all the City churches which might be given to him, and to undertake to fill them with congregations drawn from the parishes which were now deserted.

Mr. CAVENDISH BENTINCK moved a proviso to clause 14, to the effect that nothing in the Act contained should authorise the pulling down the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook; St. Martin, Ludgate-hill; St. Peter, Cornhill; and St. Withing, Cannon-street, or the towers and steeples of any of the churches within the City specified in the schedule annexed to the bill.

Mr. BOUVERIE consented, and the proviso was agreed to.

On clause 14, Mr. HENLEY moved, as an amendment, the insertion of words prohibiting the sale of any ecclesiastical site in which there had been interments, but it was rejected by 80 to 50.

Sir M. PETO then moved the insertion of words giving power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell the churches to other denominations for purposes of public worship.

Lord J. MANNERS and other hon. members objected, but Mr. BOUVERIE promised to consider the subject, and bring up a clause on the report.

At a quarter to six o'clock the Chairman quitted the chair without putting the question, and the House resumed.

Several bills passed through their formal stages, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH intimated his intention of opposing the European Forces (India) Bill, which was read a first time.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time, after a lengthened discussion respecting the augmentation of the salary of the Dean of York.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Local Government Act (1858) Amendment, Industrial Museum (Scotland), and Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Almost the entire of the morning sitting was occupied in discussions upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply. When the House went into Committee of Supply, the vote for the Royal parks, &c., was considered, but it was not disposed of when the sitting was suspended, at four o'clock.

THE PAPER DUTY.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that to-morrow (Friday), on the motion for the adjournment of the House, he would put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the excise duties on paper; and also call the attention of the House to its position with regard to those duties.

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

In reply to Mr. H. Baillie, Lord J. RUSSELL said that Spain had made an application to be admitted to the rank of a first-rate Power, and France had felt disposed to accede to her demand, and admit her among the five great Powers. Austria, however, had hesitated, and, although she did not positively object, she required that it should not be taken as a precedent for the admission of other Powers into the councils of the great Powers. Her Majesty's Government felt that other Powers would have a good claim for admission. He was of opinion that it was very undesirable that the present state of affairs should be changed, and he could assure the House that during the recess the Government would not consent to any change.

FORTIFICATIONS (PROVISIONS FOR EXPENSES) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. E. JAMES moved as an amendment "That before proceeding further with this bill it is desirable that this House should be in possession of some further information as to the entire cost of construction and efficient maintenance of the sea defences and the proposed land fortifications, distinguishing the expense necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed sea defences and land fortifications." His object in doing so was not to embarrass the Government, but to induce the House to pause before they plunged into expenses of which they could not see the end.

Sir C. NAPIER seconded the motion, and contended that the fortifications would be useless for the purposes for which they were proposed.

Mr. S. HERBERT stated that the cost of the new works contemplated by the bill was £5,000,000, one-half of which would be expended on land defences and the other half on sea defences. The cost of their maintenance would be about a quarter per cent of the outlay. The estimates were sufficiently large to cover any contingencies, and he was satisfied that they would not be exceeded.

Colonel DICKSON supported the amendment, believing that an invasion was utterly impossible, and that the idea of such a thing was absurd.

Lord ELCHO warmly supported the Government measure, and eulogised the volunteer movement.

After some discussion, in which Captain Jervis, Mr. Monsell, Sir F. Smith, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Sir S. M. Peto, and Mr. White took part,

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his surprise, after the decisive majority which the House had already given on the subject, that there should be any further discussion on it. He then defended the plan proposed by the Government, and remarked that it was not intended to defend the whole of the seacoast of the island, for that would be preposterous, but that the Government proposed to do was to protect the most vulnerable points, and those naval and military stores which, if destroyed, would inflict a serious blow on the country, and place it at the mercy of any foreign foe. The noble Lord then proceeded to point out the importance of fortifying Portsmouth-hill—the point most objected to—and said that if an enemy once got possession of it no human power could prevent him throwing shells into the Arsenal at Portsmouth and destroying it. The proposal was not founded on any fear or apprehension of any particular Power, but from a deliberate conviction that it was not prudent that they should depend upon the forbearance of any foreign Power, but that they should rely upon themselves alone for their preservation.

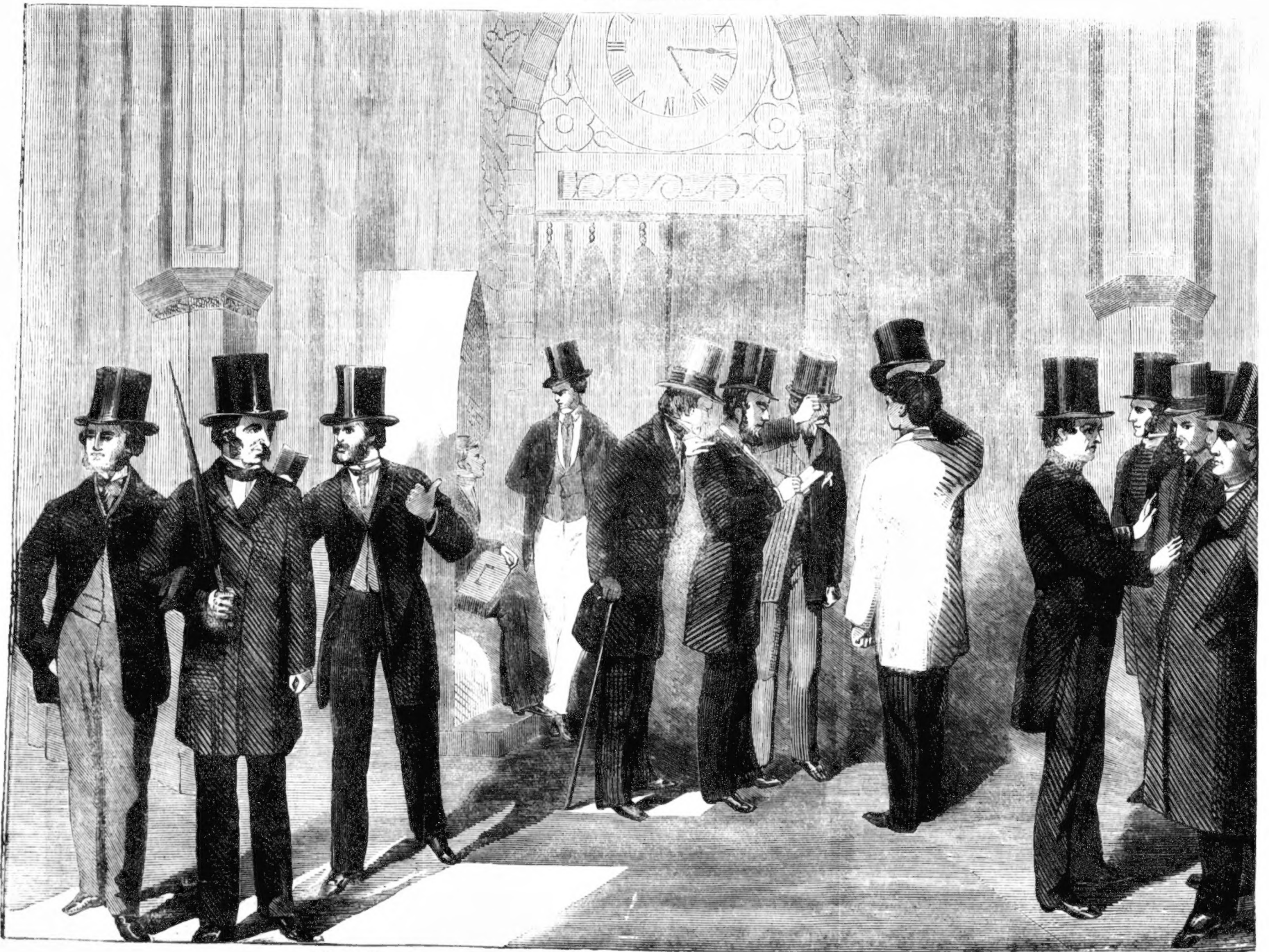
The House then divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 143 to 32.

The bill was consequently read a third time.





VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE'S BRIGADE.



THE PAPER-DUTIES DIVISION.—MEMBERS PAIRING IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.





AN INCIDENT OF RUSSIAN PEASANT LIFE.—THE REAPER'S DEPARTURE.



DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS TO JOIN THE  
PAPAL ARMY.

The Roman people, like all the inhabitants of Central Italy, are solitary accustomed to the general use of arms that even the bounty of twenty crowns (a large amount in comparison to that ordinarily given in this and other countries of Europe) has been found insufficient to induce anything like an adequate number of recruits to join the ranks of the Papal army. This army, which under ordinary circumstances consists of about 15,000 men, is by no means commensurate with the present exigencies of his Holiness, who is, therefore, compelled to make an appeal to all the volunteers in Roman Catholic Christendom, and it would seem that his appeal for assistance has been answered by the arrival of defenders from all parts of Europe. In such a movement as this it may readily be supposed that the Irish have not been backward; and, however mistaken in their impulses, numbers of them were immediately ready to take faith, courage, and enthusiasm into the work for the completion of which they set out. How far this faith has been weakened, this enthusiasm chilled, by the reception which was awarded to them on their arrival it may be difficult to conjecture; but it may easily be believed that even the partisanship of a warm and ardent people will be somewhat quenched when, in the place of welcome and friendly greeting, they are robbed and insulted, and even when bearing their own expenses, degraded to the meanest level of the ranks. From Ireland alone 4000 volunteered to swell the ranks of the Pope's army. All the volunteers are drilled according to the French system by General Lamoricière, so long celebrated as commander of the Zouaves in Algeria. In our engraving, which represents the passing of a body of recruits through a village, the mixed nature of the Papal army is sufficiently manifest; and amongst them, even here, the genuine Irish element is not wanting.

## PAIRING-TIME IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PAIRING-TIME amongst the winged inhabitants of the air is the 14th of February, when "birds begin to mate;" but what, says some country readers, is pairing-time in the House of Commons? Well, pairing-time in the House is dinner-time; and pairing means this:—On a great night it is never considered safe for a member to go away without pairing-off—that is to say, one man, for a question, agrees with another, against it, that neither shall vote until a certain time; and thus if a division happens before they come back neither party is weakened by their absence. This is what is meant by pairing; and, at the dinner-hour, the whips on each side station themselves at the door to see that none of their friends go away without pairs, and, for a time, the scene at the door is a very lively one. The whips stand, generally, just outside the House, either in the inner or outer lobby; and each has in his hand a little book in which he enters the pairs. "Can you get me a pair?" says an honourable member to a whip. "How long for?" "Till ten." "Who wants a pair till ten?" shouts the whip. "I do," is the answer from some other member. "Oh, Brown, here's Jackson wants a pair; and so you can pair with him." Whereupon Jackson and Brown, who, perhaps, have never known each other before, politely lift their hats and retire. "I want a pair till twelve," cries another. "Till twelve? Make it 11.30, and I can pair you with Malton." "Well, say 11.30." "Very well. Fitzhugh, you are paired till 11.30, with Malton, and may go." And so the work goes on for some half-hour; and as, perhaps, in the course of this time a hundred members are paired, it may be easily imagined that, what with the calling out of the whip and the scudding about of the members, there is no small bustle and confusion. These agreements to pair are kept very honourably; and it is very rare that a member breaks his pair by accident, and never is this done by design. Sometimes we have some very close running. One night, last Session, a division was called just before eleven. The Sergeant-at-Arms was at the door ready to shut it, when a member who was paired till eleven arrived. The hand was on the stroke; it glided over it; he rushed in, and the door was shut, and he saved the division. A minute afterwards his pair came up; but the door was locked, and he lost the division.

## "THE REAPER'S DEPARTURE."

FROM A PICTURE BY IWAN IWANOWITCH SOKOLOFF.

SOKOLOFF, one of whose pictures is represented in our Illustration, is the most eminent of contemporary Russian artists. He was born at Astrakhan, in June, 1830, and the earliest years of his childhood were passed on the banks of the Volga. At an early age he evinced a strong taste for art, and devoted himself to drawing, in which he attained great perfection long before he had the opportunity of seeing any good pictures. Nature was his first preceptor, and he has ever continued to be her devoted pupil.

At an early age Sokoloff was placed in the College of Astrakhan, where he passed through his classes satisfactorily. He then proceeded to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of entering the Academy of the Fine Arts, for he felt that art was his destined vocation. After pursuing a successful course of study at the St. Petersburg Academy he resolved to travel, and to paint landscape scenery from nature. He visited the Caucasus, where he studied the grand effects of sky and mountain colouring, and where, as in a journey he subsequently made to the Crimea and Tiflis, he employed himself actively in painting landscapes, as well as scenes of rustic life, national costumes, &c. In a word, he transferred to his sketchbook or his canvas every remarkable object that met his eye. In the year 1851 Sokoloff made a second visit to the Caucasus, chiefly with the view of comparing his early artistic efforts with the scenes from which they had been sketched. In 1853 he returned to St. Petersburg, where he resumed his studies in the Academy, and obtained the second silver medal for his picture "The Sale of a Female Slave on the Shore of the Black Sea." During a visit to Southern Russia in the year 1854 he painted two pictures, for which the Academy of the Fine Arts awarded him the first silver medal; these pictures were "A Reaper in Southern Russia," and a landscape representing a scene in the Caucasus. Since then Sokoloff has held residence in St. Petersburg, but has travelled in various parts of Russia. He lived for a considerable time on his aunt's estate at Kharkov, where, in tranquil retirement, he enjoyed his favourite pursuit—painting from nature.

Sokoloff produced, in 1856, two greatly-admired pictures: these were, "Gipsies in the Caucasus," and "A Night on the Iwan Kuzula." It is difficult to believe these two pictures to be the work of the same master, so entirely do they differ the one from the other in style as well as in subject. The one represents the Caucasian mountains capped with eternal snow; and the other portrays the smiling and verdant meadows on the banks of the Dnieper. Sokoloff never falls into mannerism, a fault so common among genre painters, but in that special class of art he has opened a wide field for the exercise of his genius.

Among this artist's most remarkable pictures, in addition to those already named, we may mention the following:—"A Village Wedding," "The Cherry-gatherers," and "The Blind Man and his Guide."

Our Illustration is copied from one of Sokoloff's water-colour paintings. It represents a scene of rustic life in Southern Russia, with that truthfulness to nature which characterises all the artist's works.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—The "glorious uncertainty of the law," and its attendant costs, lately received a singular confirmation in the Insolvent Court. Curtis had a cart stolen, and the police arrested Camplin, against whom no proof of crime was found. Camplin brought an action for false imprisonment against Curtis, who defended successfully. Camplin applied to the Insolvent Court for protection against the costs of Curtis. Curtis opposed successfully, but, having to pay his own costs, was obliged himself to come and ask for a final order. Camplin, seeing his opportunity, again applied, and the Commissioner granted both applications. The loss of the cart has, therefore, commercially ruined both the accused and accuser.

THE CLAN CAMPBELL.—Last week Lord Clyde, the pacificator of India, was installed as a Peer in the House of Lords. Besides the hero being a Campbell, the Lord Bishop of Bangor, who read prayers, was a Campbell; the Lord Chancellor, who presided on the woolsack, was a Campbell; and the new Peer was introduced by the Duke of Argyll, now Lord Privy Seal, and chief of the clan.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

## NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

A BILL effecting some changes in the discipline of the Navy has escaped the fate of most of the bills of this Session, and passed its third reading in the Lords on Tuesday. We desire to draw attention to it, not so much for its individual importance as because it is a sign of the present desire to make the Navy more popular, and therefore belongs to a class of measures deserving precedence over all others in the present state of Europe.

Napoleon used to say that the discipline of the British Navy was founded on terror. This is so far true that naval discipline has always been eminently severe, from the keelhauling of Cour-de-Lion's regulations in the third Crusade to the flogging round the fleet in George III.'s time. Two-thirds of the "Thirty-six Articles of War" (threeless in number than the Articles of Religion) inflict the penalty of death, and are still in force, for the most part, even after the latest reforms. The mass of offences so punished, however—such as treason, cowardice before an enemy, and mutiny—are incompatible with the very existence of a Navy; they cannot in the nature of things be common, and no punishment could be too bad for them. The bark, in fact, of the articles is worse than their bite; and such as are most severe in comparison with civil punishment (death for striking an officer, for instance) are never carried out in peace time. Still, since the whole penal legislation of the country has grown milder, that of the Navy has necessarily become milder too, and the stern old code is properly being softened in form as in reality. Such is the effect of the new measure. It still leaves the unpardonable, the fatal old offences—cowardice before an enemy, for instance—punishable with death. That is to say, it recognises in war and its discipline a state of things quite exceptional, when extreme power must be allowed. But it endeavours to make the ordinary discipline of the Navy less formidable; to take away from it some of that rigidity and asperity which (often exaggerated in report and by design) tends to keep seamen from venturing under the pendant in war time.

For instance, this bill provides that there should be Courts of Inquiry held to advise the Captains in cases serious enough to deserve the lash. This is a very important provision. It breaks in on the old absolutism of the Captains not conclusively, indeed, since (as Lord Hardwicke reminded the Lords) they are still left the power of differing from the Courts, but still in a very marked, practical way. Captains will not lightly disregard the views of such tribunals, and their responsibility will be much heavier if they do. Then, such tribunals will accuse officers below the rank of Commanders, none of whom are now allowed to sit in naval courts, to exercise judicial functions, and form accurate habits of thought on such subjects. Courts-martial have hitherto been but unsatisfactory courts, the previous studies of their members not preparing them sufficiently for the duty. These Courts of Inquiry will assist the education of officers. We hope in time to see the different ranks of officers admitted more widely into courts-martial. And, with regard to the Courts of Inquiry just mentioned, a good point, we feel sure, would be to admit the warrant officers to sit in them. These officers—the gunner, boatswain, and carpenter of a man-of-war—represent the seamen, from whom they have risen in point of origin and early associations, know well their feelings, and yet are quite sufficiently above them to have no clan sympathies that might interfere with their sense of duty and justice. At all events, the experiment might be tried. Its principle would be popular, and it would be a set-off against the exclusively "upper-class" character of the present naval system of government. We do not, indeed, believe for an instant that that system could be radically altered without mischief; but there is no reason why it should not be administered as generously and liberally as possible.

We are glad to see measures passed of the kind under consideration. They help to neutralise the efforts of those who, for their own purposes, are always making the worst of man-of-war life, and directing the current of nautical feeling against it. Some of the mercantile marine are not free from the fault of doing this unfairly. Just as this measure is passing they are throwing cold water, we observe, on the Volunteer Reserve scheme—apparently to force the Admiralty into taking their service into employ, and making Lieutenants and Commanders of their mates and skippers. What grain of practical sense is hid in this wild proposal may some day be worth inquiring. But, in its naked entirety, and taken as one grand scheme, we must condemn it out of hand. It would be a great injustice to the existing body of regularly-trained naval officers; and it would alter the colour and complexion of the naval service in a very perilous way.

ROYAL MEETINGS.—The visits of Sovereigns in Germany are continuing. The King of Bavaria is on the 12th on the occasion of the opening of the Austro-Bavarian Railway—to meet the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg, and afterwards to accompany him to Vienna. The King of Wurtemberg is to go to Meran, in the Tyrol, and, as he is to be attended by his Minister of Foreign Affairs and a numerous suite, it is believed that he is also to have an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The King of Saxony is travelling in the southern part of his States, and has been visited by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It does not appear that the Prince Regent of Prussia will go to the camp at Châlons, as some journals have asserted. The King of Holland is also paying visits to different Courts of Germany. There appear to be no grounds whatever for the report of an intended interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, on the occasion of the former's visit to his newly-acquired territory of Nice.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON intends to take a sea cruise in his yacht *L'Aigle*. The screw-steamers *La Serre* and *L'Esper* are, it is said, to be prepared to attend on his Imperial Majesty.

PRINCESS NAPOLEON and the PRINCESS CLOTHILDE are making preparations for an excursion to Switzerland, during which they will visit their estate on the borders of the Lake of Geneva.

LAST WEEK two children, who had fallen into the Mersey at Kirkdale, were saved by Lieutenant Norfolk, who in two consecutive plunges reached and brought them to shore.

THE ARMY OF HOME is stated to amount at present to 24,512 men.

THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA, LORD LOFTUS, has quitted that city for London on leave of absence.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL having announced his intention to hold Divine service in the saloon of the Frankfurt Hotel in Homburg, a large assemblage attended at the place of meeting. They were met by a printed notice from the Government that the service was not to take place.

CARDINAL WISEMAN has recovered his health so far as to be able to leave Rome for Castel Gandolfo.

GENERAL WYNDHAM died at Cockermouth Castle on Thursday week. The deceased General was one of the few surviving Waterloo veterans.

SEVERAL THOUSAND TURKISH MEDALS for distribution among the British Army arrived by the *Olympus* last week from Constantinople.

MR. ALDERMAN SINNEY has been returned for Stafford by a majority of 387 over Lord Sandon.

THE COUNT DE PARIS and the Duke de Chartres had an interview with the Emperor of Austria lately.

AN INMATE OF BROWN'S HOSPITAL, Stamford, has entered upon his 104th birthday.

LORD PANMURE is again reported to be greatly indisposed.

THE QUEEN has conferred the Victoria Cross upon J. A. Wood, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, and Lieutenants A. T. Moore and J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, for distinguished acts of bravery in Persia; upon William Odgers, seaman, for gallant conduct in New Zealand; and upon private Samuel Morley, of the 2nd battalion Military Train, for bravery at Azingurh.

THAT ABD-EL-KADER is at the head of three thousand Algerians is at this moment firmly believed, though how he came by his Algerians in Syria remains a mystery. However, Abd-el-Kader is to preside over one of the new nationalities, under French protection—that is understood to be settled.

TROOPS OF SQUAD IRISH continue to arrive in Paris from Rome in the most destitute state.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE announce the disembodiment of the German Legion. The scheme has proved a total failure.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA now devotes much time to sculpture, under the tuition of a distinguished artist of Berlin.

KOSUTH and Klapka, and a large body of Hungarian refugees, the latter militarily organised, are, it is reported, at Bucharest, prepared to invade the country and get up a revolution.

SIR JAMES BROOKE, the Rajah of Sarawak, has so far recovered his health as to be able to take the command of a vessel fitted out for a crusade against the pirates in the Gulf of Borneo.

HALIFAX PAPERS announce the death, on the 16th ult., of the Hon. Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

DISSENSIONS have sprung up among the members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the dockyards, &c., and Mr. Ricardo, M.P., the chairman, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Mr. F. Peel, M.P.

THE GOVERNMENT have decided on having the whole of the iron-plated steam floating batteries, now in harbour at Chatham and elsewhere, put in a state of thorough repair, and made ready for immediate service.

A MR. BLACKNER, son of the author of the "History of Nottingham," witnessed the execution of Fenton, the Walsingham murderer. Next morning Mr. Blackner hanged himself in his bedroom.

A FOURTH REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES is about to be created, we hear; and the French regiments of the line, now 102 in number, will be augmented to 110.

WHILE STORMS, rain, and fogs, continue to obscure the sky in the north of France, certain other parts of the country are favoured by the most delightful weather. A letter from the department of the Ain announces that the summer there has been superb, and in the Haute-Saône not a drop of rain has fallen for six weeks.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO COUNT DE PERSIGNY is commented on by most of the Turin journals. The *Espresso* considers it in the light of a confirmation of the principle of non-intervention in Italian affairs, and of an indirect reply on the part of France to the Toepitz conference, the stipulations of which have not been favourable to Italy.

A BROOCH, which has been identified as belonging to Charlotte Fugley, whose murder by John William Beale, some three years since, created so much sensation, has been found in Leigh Woods. The brooch was lying in a hollow covered with weeds. The brooch has the appearance of having been violently torn from its fastening.

SOME OF THE WINES belonging to the late Archbishop of York have realised 140s. per dozen.

THE ETON and WESTMINSTER BOATRACE took place on the 3rd inst. at Putney. The former won by 150 yards.

A SOLDIER was lately condemned to death for murder at Vincennes. The firing-party were exhorted by the Adjutant in command to perform their duty well. They did so; twelve bullets were found in the man's body after death, two in the head, and ten in the breast.

MISS VANDENHOFF, the celebrated actress, died on Wednesday week.

THE ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SALMON OVA from England into the rivers of Tasmania and Australia has failed, the ship which conveyed the interesting freight having had a long and unfavourable passage. The failure is traceable to a deficiency of ice to maintain the water in the vivarium at the low temperature necessary.

A FIGHT took place in Southampton on Monday night between two boatmen, named Saunders and Welch, in which Saunders was killed. Welch is a noted pugilist.

A LIVERPOOL CAPTAIN has been fined £20 for obtaining sailors for his vessel through the medium of crimps, in violation of the Merchant Shipping Act.

THE AMATEURS OF THE SAVAGE CLUB, who organised the recent performances at Drury Lane in aid of the children of Robert Brough, contemplate playing the Savage Club burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" at Manchester and Liverpool for the same benevolent purpose.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA at Cowes last week drew a crowd of visitors to the town, and passed off very satisfactorily. It terminated on Saturday, when the Queen and various members of the Royal family were present.

PRINCE ALFRED IN THE BRAZILS.—Prince Alfred arrived in the *Euryalus* at Rio Janeiro on the 29th of June. The next day he proceeded in a Royal carriage, accompanied by his tutor and the British Minister, and visited the Emperor at St. Christovao. A few days afterwards the Emperor went on board the *Euryalus*, and lunched with Prince Alfred. On the 6th of July the *Euryalus* left Rio Janeiro for the Cape of Good Hope.

MR. COBDEN'S OPINIONS.—The Paris correspondent of the *New York Herald*, in his account of the celebration of "American Independence Day" at Paris, gives us a report of Mr. Cobden's opinions on English topics:—"He said that when America began, as she would before long, to compete with the best European artists in sculpture, many who at present were blind to her wonderful progress would begin to open their eyes. He instanced the Marquis of Lansdowne. 'When,' said he, 'I spoke to the old man about the gigantic strides of the United States, he listened benignly, but not curiously; but when I spoke of facts connected with the arts, and said that the time was approaching when their specimens would be gladly received as imports in England, the old man pricked up his ears and seemed struck with astonishment.' Mr. Cobden talked much of the tedium he had to go through in respect of the commercial treaty between France and England. He evidently found the French very little in all their commercial notions, monstrously fond of money, but all after a penurious fashion. Of the Emperor he spoke in terms of unqualified praise. He thought his views large and his objects thoroughly honest. He did not believe there was the slightest occasion for the present alarm on the part of England, and that the whole existing panic was stimulated by artificial means. The war class—always the aristocratic—had, he said, a substantial interest in a lavish war expenditure. Every additional ship built and fitted out whetted the appetite for more good things, and so it went on. One thing was intolerable, and that was the volunteer system. Either the additional £30,000,000 are sufficient for the defence of the country or they are not (said he); and the volunteer system is only lighting the candle at both ends, for the Minister's demands being supplied, the people are giving him the force their supplies have enabled him to buy. The consequence is jobbery is more rife than ever. He thought it a sad mistake permitting the Queen to fire off the first rifle at the rifle competition; and that Prince Albert's rifle monomania was simply so much Germanism under the mask of English patriotism."



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Amongst the extraordinary phenomena of this strange year the comet, the long-continued rain, the coldness of the weather, the comparative sweetness of the Thames, the dreadful murders, the volunteer reviews, &c., &c., the editor of the "Annual Register," if that respectable, old periodical still survives, must not forget to record the sudden rush to town of some two or three hundred members of Parliament on Monday last. There has been nothing like it, I am told, for many years. They made their appearance on Monday; on Tuesday they were all again dispersed to the four winds of heaven. To the Conservative section this unusual gathering was an awful bore. They rushed up to town in the confident assurance of victory—leading, perhaps, to office—and certain to the expulsion of Gladstone from the Cabinet: "at all events they should get rid of him." They met, as we all know, with a disastrous defeat. It is difficult to imagine how the leaders of the Conservatives could have been so entirely mistaken in their calculation; but that they were mistaken there can be no doubt, and they were not completely undeceived until within an hour or two of the division. Indeed, some of them would not believe to the last that they were to be beaten. So confident was one noble Lord who was down in the country that he, though a member of the other House, joined the rush—not to vote of course, but to be in readiness to assist Lord Derby to form his Administration, and to take his old post as Lord Privy Seal. He was told that he was under an illusion; but he knowingly shook his head, and refused to admit, for a moment, that his authorities were wrong. The Tories were, of course, all right; ditto, the Irish Catholics; a large number of Liberals would vote against the Government; defeat was impossible—victory was sure; and in this pleasant illusion he indulged until a special messenger knocked at his door and dispelled it with the announcement that the Government had won by 33. I think the fault in the Conservative calculation lay chiefly here:—The whips imagined that almost all their men would come at call—but, alas! they wouldn't; nor did the Liberal defection turn out to be so large as was expected. A few of the Irish Catholics who usually vote with the Government turned against it, and some six or seven left the House and did not vote at all. But all this did not make up for the absence of a large number of Conservatives, who resolutely refused to answer to the whip. Some of them thought that having sanctioned the treaty they were committed to the details; whilst others, feeling that it is impossible for a Conservative Government to stand, refused to disturb and weaken the present. The reason why the six or seven Irish Catholics refused to vote was not because they disapproved of the measure, but because Lord Palmerston said something at the meeting of his followers in the morning which seemed to sanction the proceedings of Garibaldi. What the noble Lord really said I cannot learn, but it was something which to the minds of the Irish Catholics appeared to indicate a policy which ultimately will materially affect the interests of the Pope. At first they declared they would vote against the Government, and strong appeals were made to them to take this course, but at last they determined to take the middle course.

Lord Granville said on Tuesday that the Session will last five or six weeks longer, or, "at all events, a good month." And with some seventy votes of supply yet to be got, many very important measures still upon the paper—Williams, Willoughby, Griffith, and others, still fresh and tough—thirteen notices of motions on going into Supply to be discussed, the weather cool, the Thames sweet, and a scarcity of game, I am inclined to think that his Lordship is right. It is true that when once the House gets fairly into Supply the votes may be rapidly passed; for in 1858, I think it was, seventy votes were taken in a day; but this was a very extraordinary, and, I believe, an unprecedented marvel, and will probably never happen again. According to ordinary rule it will take at least six clear nights to get these votes; to pass the Appropriation Bill, unless the standing orders should be suspended, will take eight more; three will be devoted to carrying the commission to her Majesty for signature and getting it back, and at least a week must be employed in clearing off the bills upon the paper; and so I think that the prorogation cannot be expected to take place till the first week in September. So long a Session has not been known since 1811, when the House sat until the 4th of September.

Whilst I am writing, a Mr. Turner, High Bailiff for Middlesex, is likely to get into trouble. He has threatened to fine Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P. for Bedfordshire, for refusing to serve on a jury. Whereas exemption from liability to serve on juries, as one of the oldest privileges of the House, was asserted and made good by a Sir John Tracey as far back as 1597, and has since been recognised and affirmed by the Jurors' Statute passed in 1825. How this matter will be decided I cannot say; but before you go to press the thing will be settled. Probably Mr. Turner will make the *amende honorable*. Otherwise he will be taken into custody. Several attempts have been made in former times to force members to serve, but they have always failed. In the case of Sir John Tracey the Sergeant-at-Arms went to the court with his mace and liberated Sir John and brought him to the House.

I do not think that the "Publishers' Circular," the "Bookseller," the columns of literary gossip in the newspapers, or any other usual place of announcement of forthcoming works, have yet noticed the heralded advent of a story, unpretending in price and liberal in the business arrangements of its proprietors (No. 2 gratis with No. 1), called "The Serpent on the Hearth." It has been my good fortune to obtain a copy of the prefatory handbill, and I venture to communicate to you its contents. It appears that as the work is "written by a gentleman moving in the highest circles of society, and one who has been personally concerned in many of the incidents about to be related, the fullest reliance can be placed on its authenticity, though it must be stated that the names of the various persons mentioned have been entirely altered, from considerations the reasons of which must be understood by all," action for libel of course not being one of them. Then follows this glowing passage:—

Now will be portrayed passion—its rich hangings drawn aside, and its beauty and deformity shown. Now will be rendered pride and pomp, and their tawdry vestments torn off. Now will be presented virtue and true nature, soaring in their purity to lofty purposes and noble ends. Now will be shown high and daring deeds. These combined will give the world as it is, with its earnestness and love—its abandonment and intrigue—its smiles—its laughter and its tears—its weal and its woe. The mask of life is dragged off, and its strange and wild features are seen more and more as "The Serpent on the Hearth" is unfolded.

The celebrated annals of Pott and Slurk, the rival editors of the *Edinburgh* newspapers, are quite thrown into the shade by the polemics of two journalists living and writing in that most important place, Orkney. The *Orkney Herald* writes thus of its rival, the *Orkadian*:—

There is a creature, called the *Orkadian*, that issues forth once a week from ading-looking den somewhere in Kirkwall. The life of the thing has been rarely checked. It is afflicted with a rotten constitution, and has occasional fits of spasmodic convulsions. Last week it was seized with excruciating spasms, accompanied with vomiting to an unparalleled extent.

But the *Herald* will not reply:—

Still less will it be expected that we should chastise the thing for its teeth and claw exhibition. We will rather "pity the sorrows of the poor old man" who is cursed with such sour-souled advisers. To inflict due chastisement would be an easy matter; but it is not worth the expenditure of whipcord, and for the present we will not gratify the vanity of the creature with a kick. When we meet with an opponent who knows what he is doing, who has even the feeblest glimmering of a spark of honour, who has learned even the alphabet of common courtesy, and, above all, who has anything to say and knows how to say it, we will not be slow to give him his due.

This is in the best style of the *Edinburgh Independent*, a style which everybody imagined was an exaggeration.

Miss Vandenhoff died suddenly last week. She was a clever actress, though not holding the rank which some of our contemporaries have given her. She will be principally remembered for her representation of Antigone at Covent Garden.

Mr. Brougham, who will be remembered as an actor of high character at the Olympic in *Midre Vestris*, time, and who has since become a prime favourite in New York, has returned to London on a visit. Mr. Boucicault is also here with his wife (Miss Agnes Robertson). They are engaged by Mr. Webster, and will shortly appear at the Adelphi.

## Literature.

*Effects of All Moods.* A Collection of Poems, Original and Translated. By "SHORT ENFIELD." Ward and Lock.

"To all who are kind enough to appreciate the contents hereof this volume is dedicated by the author." Such is the very inclusive dedication of this purple and gold medley, and the author's prose is very nearly up to the mark of his poetry. In his preface he says, with charming modesty, that he "is well aware that many faults may be found in the collection," which we do not care to dispute with him; and he adds, by way of claiming critical "leniency," that "the greater part of these poems were composed when he was barely out of what the law terms 'infancy;' and, indeed, some before that, and under circumstances that necessitated hurry, several of them—as 'Heinrich,' 'Schwarzberg,' &c., &c.—being composed in between three and four days." This being the case, we will be so far from dealing "too severely" (we quote this timorous child's own tender italics) with it that we will refrain from criticism, in the ordinary sense of the word, and do little more than present our readers with a brief and (we are conscious) imperfect analysis of "Short Enfield's" striking dramatic poem of "Maurice"—one of his leading productions. We shall thus do the poet no injustice, and, unless we are mistaken, we shall edify our readers.

"The scenery of 'Maurice' is laid on the Rhine, and consists of ruins, tapestried trapdoors, cells, mountains, and all that sort of thing. Lightning, bluefire, thunderbolts, village clocks striking midnight, cottage interiors, 'casements,' cloaks, and swords, are not wanting to the interest of the poem. Maurice has deserted one Bertha, and falls in love with Adeline, 'a peasant girl,' who is also beloved by Count Otto, the favoured suitor. Fritz, 'a young hunter,' is in love with Bertha, who does not, however, take to him, though he is strongly recommended by her mother Marguerite.

In act i., scene 1, Maurice is discovered "alone, pacing in agitation," interrogating Heaven upon its motives in creating "one so fair and yet so scornful" as Adeline. He is certainly to be pitied. Go where he will he sees, painted on the air, the "form" (these gentlemen always see a woman's "form," though that is rather vague) of Adeline, with "her arms stretched out to clasp him," and "love painted in her languid eye." Not unnaturally, under the circumstances, "maddened, forward, with a bound," says he, "I spring;" when he finds he has been the victim of a spectral illusion. "Raising his eyes (he proceeds), again he sees her further off," and in a new but scarcely less enticing attitude, "reposing on a bank," and, again approaching, discovers that he has been humbugged. "When," says this unhappy person, "I offered to wed her, she misie offer spurned;" and it will not surprise those who know as much of the mysteries of the human heart as "Short Enfield" to find that Maurice at last declares "I cannot bear this longer," and sells himself to the Devil, after a deal of "invocation," and "chorus," and "good genius," and "evil spirits," which we cannot here transcribe. A fragment of the impressive scene 2 we must, however, give:—

SCENE 2. *The ruins of Rheinfels—Night—A terrible storm.*  
MAURICE (*entering, enveloped in a cloak*). Will Time not move his slow and leaden wings?

He standeth still. I would fain take the plunge  
As quickly as I can—not that I fear  
My drawing back; for, had I a thousand souls,  
I'd peril all for Adeline. Ha! now  
(*The village clock strikes midnight.*)

The time approaches!  
(*At the last stroke a thunderbolt rends a tower near MAURICE, and SATAN rises.*)

Hast thou brought the bond?

SATAN.—'Tis here, Maurice, it needs but with thy blood  
To be impressed.

MAU. Give it to me!

SATAN. Here is

The pen to sign it with.

In scene 3 we are introduced to Adeline, and nothing shall induce us to mar the beauty of her soliloquy by quoting only a piece of it:—

SCENE 3. *Interior of a cottage—ADELINE alone, muting—Evening—The moon shines through the casement.*

ADEL. Dear Otto, how he must love that he stoops  
To wed a peasant girl! The lord of tens  
Of thousand wooded acres at my feet!

And I shall be a countess—richly dressed,  
And wear bright jewels, like the noble's wives  
I've seen pass through our village. Yet, methinks,  
Were Otto poor, I still could pass with him  
A life of happiness. So gentle, kind,  
And noble in his bearing; on his brow  
He bears a prince's stamp; to others round  
He keeps a haughty mien; but when with me,  
He's nought but Otto: Otto, dearly loved.

I would I were away from here, that I  
Might not encounter him who follows me  
About where'er I go, and persecutes  
Me with his love. 'Tis vainly that I tell  
Him that I cannot love him. Still he doth  
Urge on his hateful suit. Of late, too, he  
Hath worn an air that chills mine inmost heart,  
And terrifies me. Why, I know not; but  
His look appals me, and 'tis long ere I  
Can shake the feeling off again. 'Twas but  
Just now I passed him, and his visage wore  
A look of demon triumph, which is still  
Before mine eyes. Methinks I see him now:  
His eyeballs gleaming with a lurid fire;  
A ghastly smile upon his ashen lips—  
Half sneer, half triumph. It doth chill my veins  
To think of it; but hence these foolish fears.  
My Otto will be here anon, and I  
Must ready be to meet him. (*Exit into an inner chamber. The sky becomes overcast and thunder is heard in the distance.*)

Simultaneously with the clap of thunder Maurice enters; and, after some dialogue, a critical passage occurs, in which Adeline informs him that she is "now another's!" To this entirely gratuitous (and, indeed, incorrect and premature) piece of information Maurice impolitely, though briefly, responds by shouting "Fiends!" and, after a little parley, proceeds to bear off the "form" of the maiden (no doubt glad that he had got hold of something substantial at last), who screams "Otto! where art thou?" That princely party "bursts open the door, with his drawn sword in his hand," and answers her interrogatory by the single word, "Here!" A "desperate combat" ensues, in which Adeline makes no intercession for poor Maurice, though she ought, if true to the traditional character of her sex, to have done so; and by-and-by "Maurice is run through the body, and falls." Then follows a very natural passage, in which Otto ventures on the sentiment that a man who is struck right through the chest "cannot live," and, cheerily taking Adeline's arm, en route, as he says, "for her aunt's," proposes that she shall tell him all about it:—

ADEL. (*rushing to Count Otto*) My Otto, thou art safe?

OTTO. Mine own one, yes;

But we must hence before this body be  
Discovered.

ADEL. Is he dead?

OTTO. If not he must

Be wounded mortally. He cannot live.

My sword passed through his chest. We cannot be  
Of use to him. He is beyond all help.

I'll see thee to thine aunt's, and on the road  
Thou wilt inform me how this came to pass.

The storm is o'er again; the moon shines bright.  
Come, Adeline!

While the lovers are going to my aunt's, Maurice revives, and has an unexpected interview with Satan, who, in the teeth of the reproaches not unreasonably addressed to him by his baffled bondsman, repeats his promise of handing over Adeline to him in due time. Why this delay and apparent breach of faith on the devil's part were introduced, and what they mean in the story, we leave for posterity to find out; doubtless so hard a nut must have a solid kernel. But we must hurry on.

Maurice eventually succeeds in bearing off Adeline, and immuring her in "a well-furnished apartment in the Rheinfels keep," where, we regret to state, she is fretful and dissatisfied, though surrounded with every comfort. Bertha, gone mad since her desertion by Maurice, finds her way into the "well-furnished apartment" by a trapdoor, and releases Adeline. At this juncture Fritz appears, and, daring Maurice to the fight, for the sake of Bertha, whom he had loved, is himself killed off with great ease. Satan takes an opportunity of rising and taunting the murderer with this last achievement; and, after a silly attempt on the part of the enraged man to hit and hurt the devil (a child would know better; but it shows his state of mind and the author's knowledge of human nature), "shouts and cries are heard;" and "the villagers rush in, headed by Count Otto, and surround Maurice." We now approach the termination of a career which does not, certainly, carry much sympathy with it. Confined to a dungeon, Maurice makes several moral—almost religious—reflections; and at last stabs himself, in order to escape death on the scaffold, having been judiciously (and probably) left in possession of his dagger by "Count Otto and the villagers." The hour for the execution arrives; the "noises increase outside;" the devil is in at the death, with the consoling assurance that "the yawning gulf is ready;" and "vanishes, in fire, with Maurice." The poem closes with the following impressive stage directions:—"The door is burst open, and the villagers enter and gaze, astonished at the empty cell.—Tableau.—Scene closes."

We will be as good as our word about indulging in no criticism, simply adding that, if this specimen does not satisfy, the reader will find plenty more of the sort in these "Effects of All Moods," which have yielded us, and will doubtless yield him, much innocent entertainment. It is only fair to add that there are several "humorous" poems in the book, and that the author is quite as successful in comedy as in tragedy.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE enthusiastic reception of the Prince of Wales at St. John's, Newfoundland, is reported at length in a local journal, the *Courier*:—

The intelligence that the Royal Aquilon was in the offing spread with the rapidity of lightning. A species of wild yet delightful enthusiasm appeared to animate all classes of the population; instantly, as if by magic, thousands of flags and banners were displayed from the mercantile establishments, the shipping in port, the public buildings, churches, and from private residences throughout the city.

The Prince landed at twelve o'clock on Monday, July 23, and was received with due ceremonial by all the officials and a crowd of 20,000 persons:—

At twelve o'clock precisely the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his suite, consisting of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household; Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor to his Royal Highness; the Equerries in Waiting, Major Teesdale, R.A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards; Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness's physician; and Mr. Englehart, private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, left the *Hero* in the royal barge under a salute from the *Arctique*. From the time his Royal Highness left the ship till he placed for the first time his foot on Transatlantic soil the cheers of the thousands of spectators were deafening.

Captain Cloué and the officers of the French war-steamer *Neosiris* joined the members of the civil and military departments assembled on the Government wharf to receive the Prince. A guard of honour of the Royal Newfoundland Companies was on the wharf, and the Volunteer Rifle Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were drawn up outside the gate. Cochrane-street presented a scene not often witnessed—every window was crowded with human faces, every house was literally obscured with flags and banners. In the evening there was a grand illumination at the Colonial building, the Custom House, the Court House, the Orphan Asylum, and other buildings, in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness. At night the public ball was to take place.

Writing of this ball, a correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—

A gorgeous pavilion was erected, and decorated with many-coloured flags, banners, and ribbons. The bands of her Majesty's ship *Hero* and of the various regiments were on hand, and greatly contributed to the success of the demonstration. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated. A dais was erected in the grand saloon for his Royal Highness. There were thousands of persons of all ranks present. The Prince arrived at about ten o'clock, and was greeted with loud, enthusiastic, and prolonged cheers—the band playing "God save the Queen." The Prince was dressed in the full uniform of a British colonel. He was accompanied by the Earl of St. Germans, and the Duke of Newcastle, in full uniform. The Prince danced six times during the evening, and remained with the company until half-past two in the morning. The dancing, on the whole, among the company was not very good. The Prince very affably and good-naturedly corrected some of the blundering dances, and every now and then called out the different figures of the dance. He is himself a very graceful and accomplished dancer, as he fully proved in the way he whirled through waltzes, polkas, and quadrilles. While he danced he was repeatedly cheered, and he very properly took a new partner whenever he stood up to dance.

The people everywhere are greatly delighted. The unpretending and genial disposition of the young Prince has gained him the affection of many true and worthy hearts. The noblemen who attended his Royal Highness did not mingle in the festivities of the dance.

The Prince left the Government House on the morning of the 26th, and, after a ride round the town, embarked with his suite on board the *Hero*. The same ceremony was observed as at the landing, and the cheering was tremendous. The fleet sailed at eleven o'clock for Halifax, calling on the way at St. Peter's. A despatch from Toronto says that various Indian tribes would meet the Prince at Queenstown, Canada West, a beautiful and convenient locality.

The following is the reply of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the addresses of the inhabitants of St. John's and Harbour Grace, and of the various societies of St. John's, presented to his Royal Highness immediately after his arrival at Government House:—

Gentlemen,—I sincerely thank you for the addresses which you have presented to me, and for the hearty welcome which I have received from you all on landing upon the shores of this the earliest colonial possession of the British Crown.

I trust you will not think me regardless of your zealous loyalty if I acknowledge these addresses collectively. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her crown and person which has been as unmistakably evinced by your reception of her son as it is eloquently expressed in the words of the several addresses from various bodies of this town and from the inhabitants of Harbour Grace.

I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of the deep concern which she has ever felt in this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall carry back with me a lively recollection of this day's proceedings, and of your kindness towards myself personally, but above all of those hearty demonstrations of patriotism which prove your deep-rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called the sons.

His Royal Highness's answer to the addresses of the Executive and Legislative Councils was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you from my heart for your address.

To-day I have set foot for the first time on the easternmost portion of those vast territories in North America which own the sway of Great Britain, and I have here a foretaste of the kind reception which I am led to expect in the more populous portions of the empire, which, in fulfilment of the duty entrusted to me by the Queen, I am about to visit. Your anticipations of the pleasure and interest which I must take in all that I am about to see and learn in the great countries that are before me cannot fail to be realised, and I shall indeed rejoice if my presence among you can conduce to a full appreciation of the sympathy in the happiness and prosperity of this colony which I know is felt not less by the Sovereign than by the people of that country to which you have expressed your affection and attachment.

The following is a copy of his Royal Highness's answer to the two several addresses by the Bishop and clergy of the English Church and by the Bishop and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church:—

I receive with deep gratification the address which you have presented to me. The anxiety which has ever been manifested by the Queen for the promotion of all that concerns the religious, moral, and social condition of her people is well known to you. She will, therefore, rejoice to hear that your labours in this island have been crowned with so large a measure of success, and that good order and obedience to the laws characterise the population among whom, by the Divine will, your lot has been cast. That the inhabitants of this colony may long live in the profession of an earnest faith, and at the same time in religious peace and harmony, shall be my constant prayer. Personally, I thank you for your congratulations upon my safe arrival, and for your good wishes.

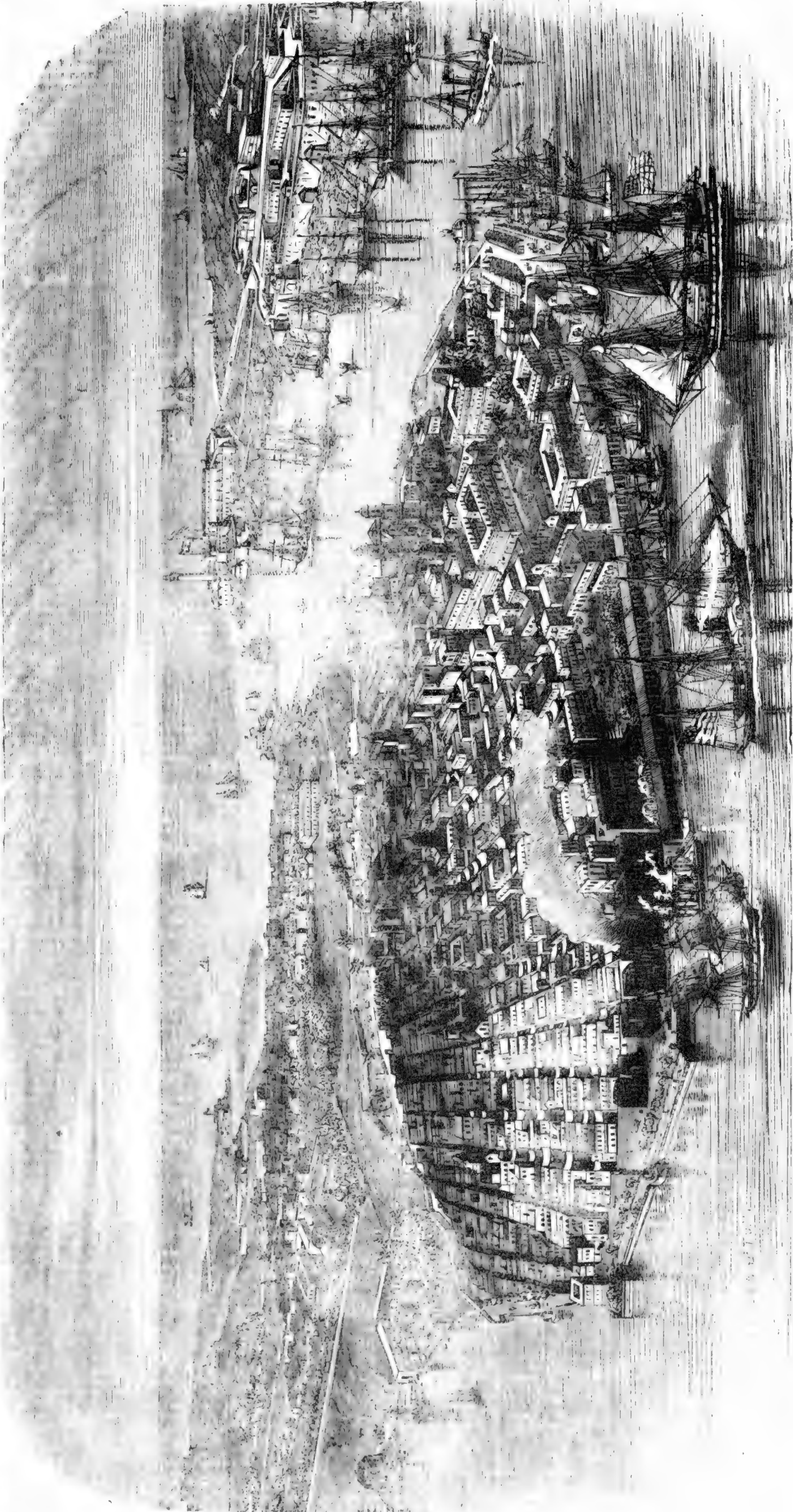


**HAVANNAH.**  
HAVANNAH is the capital city of the island of Cuba, which was discovered by Columbus, in 1493, on his first voyage in search of the New World. Eighteen years after, Velasquez, the rival of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, landed on the northern coast of the island, at a spot then known as the port of Garenas, and there founded a Spanish settlement on the very site now occupied by Havannah, which is built on the western side of the entrance to the harbour, one of the finest in the Atlantic, having accommodation for upwards of a thousand ships of heavy burden. The entrance is defended by two extensive batteries and a citadel, and the wall which separates the city from the suburbs is also mounted with heavy guns. The streets in the

city all run at right angles, and in the suburbs, where many of the wealthy reside, they are wide and well paved. All the houses are built of stone, which abounds in the immediate neighbourhood, and few of them exceed two stories in height. The principal edifice is the cathedral, which rises above every other building, and contains the remains of Columbus, to whose tomb every traveller landing at Havannah is sure to pay a visit. The churches and convents are numerous; and, although Havannah has not a population of more than 200,000, it has upwards of a hundred male and seventy female schools. It has also a university, medical and law schools, a museum of natural history, an academy of arts, several printing establishments, five daily newspapers, three

theatres, an extensive arsenal and dockyard, a botanical garden, and some good public promenades. Formerly Havannah was chiefly celebrated for its extensive coffee and sugar plantations.

The quarantine regulations at Havannah are very severe, especially for those ships arriving from Jamaica and the other ports in the West Indies and South America. The climate is not by any means unhealthy. The city is well drained, and has the advantage of sea breezes, which add greatly to its salubrity. Invalids from New York and other parts of America crowd the city at certain seasons. The temperature is particularly suited to consumptive patients, who derive great benefit from a long residence here, and in many instances leave with a new constitution. The neighbouring coast is everywhere surrounded with reefs of coral,



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF HAVANNAH.

sunken rocks, and innumerable shallows, which make the navigation extremely difficult. On the coast some few miles from Havannah is a village (Key West) inhabited by a class of vagabonds similar to the Cornish wreckers, mostly mulattoes and negroes, who live by boarding and plundering the many wrecks which take place in the immediate neighbourhood. For this wretched population the bright sun and gentle breeze have no charm; on the contrary, they seem to dry up all their energy, to have a miserable influence over them, and while they last, they pass the whole time in drinking and gambling. Scarcely a soul is to be seen about the place, which has the appearance of a deserted village; but no sooner does the wind begin to fan itself into a breeze than they rush from their homes, crowd the beach,

and watch the struggling ships that may be driving towards the shore. Cuba, as is well known, is the sole remaining market open to the African slave-dealer; and, according to a New York paper, the following is the number of slaves captured by the United States Navy on the coast of Cuba during the past fifteen months:—

The brig <i>Esco</i> , August 21, 1859	318 negroes.
The barque <i>Willafer</i> , April 26, 1860	330 "
The barque <i>Willafer</i> , May 9, 1860	570 "
The barque <i>Espresso</i> , May 23, 1860	500 "
Sum total	1918

"Thirty-one vessels," says the New York *Evening Post*, "cleared from this port, 'the first slave-trading port in the world,' to engage in this traffic in humanity. Two of these were ships of six hundred tons. Take the average named—five hundred each—and we have fifteen thousand five hundred carried over the middle passage to Cuba."

In reference to these statistics the *Post* remarks:—"The only measure which Mr. President Buchanan can boast of having carried during his entire administration is the practical repeal or nullification of the restrictions upon the slave trade." By putting the peaceful relations between this country and England in peril, upon a pretended violation of our rights on the high seas, he has succeeded in discouraging English cruisers, while at home his officers

and agents are of a class who are too sagacious to execute the laws in a spirit hostile to the obvious policy of the Administration. Hence, with justice, is New York city, the great commercial metropolis of this continent, now boldly stigmatised by the foreign press as 'the first slave-trading port in the world.' For the accompanying birdseye View of Havannah we are indebted to a correspondent, by whom it was taken from the masthead of the American steamer *Ysabel*.

ABD-EL-KADER, as had been anticipated, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor of the French, in acknowledgment of his courageous efforts to save the Christians of Damascus.

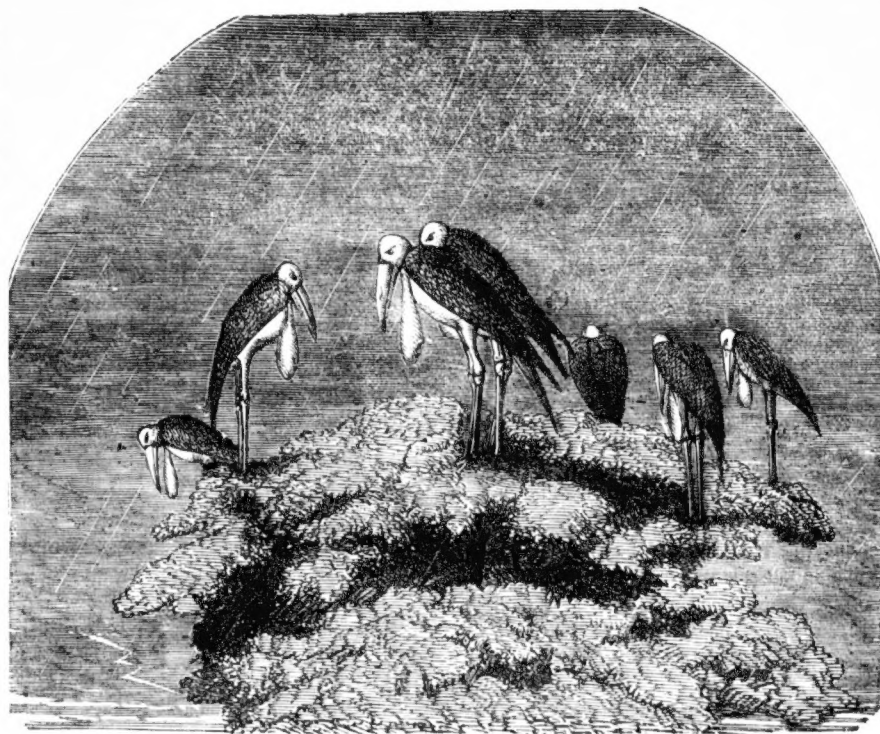


## THE ADJUTANT.

The naturalist is so frequently puzzled to discover the particular relations which animals bear to the rest of creation that it is one of the most pleasing occupations to trace the definite adaptation of some of them to the exigencies of the natural economy. Nothing, indeed, can well be more interesting than to watch the habits of such creatures as occupy a position of usefulness to mankind, even amidst the arrangements of modern civilisation. There are few examples of this more striking than the Adjutant, or Gigantic Crane, of India, great numbers of which are found within Calcutta, where they make their appearance at the commencement of the rainy season, and congregate at the most public places—notably at the Government House, on the roof of which they sit in such still gravity that they might almost be mistaken for ornaments of the building itself. These extraordinary birds stand about five feet in height, while the wings, when extended, measure about fourteen feet. The upper part is covered with stiff feathers of an ash-grey colour, but the under part is white, and there the plumes are longer, although the head and neck, the skin of which is red and callous, are covered with hairs. From the middle of the neck there hangs a long bag or pouch; and the beak, which is of enormous size, opens to the most formidable dimensions. It might be supposed that these birds would be dangerous opponents, especially as their voracity is something alarming; but, although when attacked they extend their enormous bill and roar with a loud growl, their courage is not sufficient even to attack a hen guarding her young. Although not strictly a bird of prey, being classed as one of the waders, the adjutant is a carnivorous bird, and is not only capable of digesting bones, but invariably swallows them whole. Sir Everard Home states that there were found in the stomach of a gigantic crane a land tortoise ten inches long, and a black cat entire. It is this great voracity which renders it so exceedingly useful in Calcutta, since a large quantity of waste animal food is there thrown into the streets, while the prejudices of the natives forbid them to eat it or even to defile themselves with it. It may, therefore, be easily imagined how valuable are the services of these birds, which act as the scavengers of the city, by removing offal which would in a few hours putrefy and tend to produce disease. Besides consuming such matters as we have just mentioned, the adjutants destroy large quantities of vermin. Dr. Latham has very justly observed that when seen at a distance, near the mouths of rivers, coming towards an observer, which they often do with their wings extended, they may well be taken for canoes upon the surface of a smooth sea; when on the sandbanks, for men and women picking up shellfish, or other things on the beach.

## THE PLAIN OF JORDAN.

The Plain, which lies along the east bank of the River Jordan, in the neighbourhood of Hesban, is several miles in extent, and is visited with great interest by travellers as the place where the vast host of Israelites encamped before crossing the Jordan into the promised land.



ADJUTANT BIRDS.

A greater part of this vast plain, with its rich soil and abundant waters, is now almost a desert, mostly covered with a thin, smooth, nitrous crust and a perfect forest of thorny shrubs, intermingled with willows and overgrown weeds; but there are still some spots which the large and well-distributed supply of water has covered with the richest verdure, reminding one of what its former aspect must have been. Josephus describes it as the most fertile plain of Judea, a "divine region," covered with luxurious gardens and palm-groves. Now there is scarcely a palm-tree to be seen, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the river, the banks of which are fringed with broad belts of the tamarisk, oleander, and willow, among which reeds and underwood spring up in such vast abundance as to form impenetrable jungles.

## THE JUDGE AND THE SHERIFF.

MR. EVELYN, the High Sheriff of Surrey for this year, is a very popular country gentleman, and Sir Colin Blackburn, the Judge who last week presided in the Crown Court at Guildford, is the Judge whose

appointment caused so much curiosity a twelvemonth since. Mr. Evelyn has the reputation among his neighbours of being a very good-natured English gentleman, but he does not appear to be endowed with the gift of ever-present prudence. Sir Colin Blackburn may be a black abyss of law, but graciousness and courtesy were not among the gifts which the kind or unkind fairy bestowed upon him at his christening.

Mr. Evelyn's high shrievalty seems to have been looked upon by his neighbours as an opportunity for doing him honour, so the county gathered round him on horseback and on foot. The magistrates and grand jurymen came in from all quarters. Although the courts are but shabby little open barns, and the Judges—Sir Colin, we believe, looking upon them for the first time—were not in excellent humour at sitting in the open street, yet there was a gay levee round the High Sheriff. All the chivalry of Surrey were there, and, so far from finding the common difficulty of forming a grand jury, there was a crowd of jurymen to choose from. This great assemblage was in compliment to the High Sheriff, but it melted not the mood of the *al fresco* presiding Judge. In the morning of yesterday week it was known that the grand jury would finish their labours, and that it would be the duty of the Judge sitting in the Crown Court to discharge them. Mr. Evelyn took occasion to mention to Mr. Justice Blackburn that there had been an unusually large attendance of magistrates and grand jurymen, and that it would be a well-appreciated compliment if his Lordship would, in discharging the grand jury, add one word of thanks to those who had attended but had not been called upon to serve. One phrase of courtesy, a bow and a smile, and a well said "Good-by," would have parted Judge and county gentry with mutual content. But it would appear that this is coin of which Sir Colin Blackburn is particularly chary. What was it to him that these men had come far and tarried long, had changed their comfortable houses for coarse inns, and had done so only to find that nobody wanted them, and that the circuit business could go on very well without them? They were only doing what the law compels them to do. Why should Judge Blackburn waste any of the scant charities of life upon them? Judge Blackburn, however, was firm, or obstinate, or perverse, or churlish—the reader may choose his own word—he would not thank these magistrates.

So soon as the grand jury came in to be discharged the Judge, in common court form, told them that they were discharged, and that the county thanked them for their services. "And I also, my Lord and Gentlemen," suddenly interposed the High Sheriff; and, to the astonishment of the tipstiffs and the Judge, the High Sheriff actually began to supply the omission which he believed to have been made by Sir Colin. The Judge loudly ordered him to sit down and not to interrupt the proceedings of the Court. But the High Sheriff would not sit down. Again and again the command went forth, but the Sheriff, grateful to his country neighbours, still endeavoured to utter his thanks. Then the Judge told the High Sheriff that if he did not sit down he should fine him £500, and, as the High Sheriff did not sit down, he did fine



VIEW OF THE PLAINS OF JORDAN.



him £500. Even this did not stop the persistent gratitude of the High Sheriff, so now the Judge placed his hand upon his shoulder, and ordered him into his own custody. Upon this the High Sheriff, to use literally a common idiom, "didn't know what to do with himself;" he sat down silenced, and "took himself off" out of court—fined £500, and committed to a sort of embarrassing kind of metaphysical imprisonment, all because he had a too courteous idea that some one ought to thank gentlemen for coming a long way to perform an onerous and unremunerated duty.

The state of things now was not pleasant either for Judge or Sheriff. There could be no doubt but that the gentry would abide by their order, and that the £500 would serve as a pretence for a demonstration, and would be paid by subscription. On the other hand, Mr. Evelyn had put himself in the wrong, and could not but feel, upon reflection, that he had failed in respect to his Sovereign, who, whether fitly or unfitly represented, was still represented by her Judge. Sir Colin Blackburn, it is reported, was the first to repent of this public scandal, and he is said to have written a note to the Sheriff remitting the fine—a note which is said to have been answered by an envelope inclosing a cheque for £500. This was another mistake, for the Judge is not the legal recipient of such a fine, and the inclosure, therefore, was an affront. Now, however, the Lord Chief Justice, who sat in the other court, took cognisance of the affair, and the result of his delicate management was that Mr. Evelyn appeared in court in the afternoon, and, being this time allowed to interrupt the proceedings, read from a paper an apology for his conduct. The Judge, with a consistency in bad taste which never seems to have deserted him throughout the whole of these proceedings, accepted the apology and remitted the fine; but did so in terms of sharp reprimand, and so the affair ended.

#### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

We are now, it appears, to have two English operas in the winter as we had two Italian operas in the summer. This time the opposition is from, and not against, Her Majesty's Theatre. The enterprising director of the establishment just named has discovered that there is no reason why he should, in imitation of his predecessors, keep it shut during nine months of the year, and, indeed, that it is absurd to pay an enormous rent for a theatre and not derive every possible advantage from it. Accordingly, Mr. E. T. Smith has determined to give representations of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre during the autumn and winter, beginning in October next. A report was spread some weeks since that Mdle. Titiens was engaged as one of the "first ladies" of the Smithian Anglo-Operatic Company, but this turns out to be untrue. It appears that an engagement was offered to Mdle. Titiens, but that it was only accepted by Mr. Lumley, with whom she is known to have signed a contract by which she places her talent at that gentleman's disposition for a certain period. Mdle. Titiens herself considers, wisely, that it is enough to shine as a star during one season of the year, and that it is sufficient honour for her to be recognised as the best Valentine and the best Donna Anna without troubling herself about the success she might gain in the operas of Balfe, Wallace, and Macfarren. Works by the two latter composers are said to be already in the hands of the management. We do not suppose Mr. Balfe has any unproduced operas in his portfolio, but to write one from beginning to end is with him only the affair of two or three weeks, and we should not be surprised to hear that, in addition to the one he is preparing for the Royal English Opera at Covent Garden, he is also "setting" a libretto for Her Majesty's Theatre. The two works accepted, and which are even now being studied by the singers, are Mr. Macfarren's "Robin Hood" and Mr. Wallace's "Amber Witch." "Robin Hood" is said by competent judges to be Mr. Macfarren's masterpiece, in which case it cannot be far from being the best opera the English school has produced. It is true we have not much of an English school just yet, though we have plenty of English composers. Nevertheless, the music of Dr. Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," and of Mr. Macfarren's "May Day," is quite in the English style; and Mr. Macfarren has too much intelligence and too much artistic feeling not to give a national colour to such a thoroughly national subject as "Robin Hood." Mr. Wallace's new opera is called "The Amber Witch," the libretto being founded on the admirable tale of that name. How the subject has been treated—how the story has been made available for operatic purposes—what has been done with the "Amber Witch," and so on, are propositions of which the solution is as yet unknown to us, but about which those who are acquainted with him will do well to consult Mr. H. F. Chorley, the poet of the affair. With regard to the company, all we know is, that Mdle. Parepa has been engaged—for strong dramatic parts, we presume, such as Mdme. Grisi or Mdle. Titiens have been in the habit of playing on the Italian stage; that there is a chance of Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington joining the troop as "light soprano"—than whom, with the single exception of Miss Louisa Pyne, not a better could be found; that Mr. Sims Reeves will be the principal tenor, and Mr. Santley the first baritone. These are good names; and we may also mention, as some indication that the orchestra will at least be tolerable, that Mr. Charles Hallé is to be the musical conductor. Still, we cannot forget that with two good conductors—Mr. Benedict and Signor Arditì—the band of Her Majesty's Theatre, during the Italian season, was not precisely tolerable. Who knows, however? People sometimes profit by experience; and perhaps Mr. E. T. Smith has found out by this time that it is impolitic, after engaging all the best available singers, to have them accompanied by a band which strains and terrifies the amateur. To scorch the music is bad enough; to scorch the ears of the audience is inexcusable, and sensible men and women will not pay to undergo such an operation.

Of the English Opera at Covent Garden all we know is that it is to open in October. Naturally, the chief soprano and chief tenor will be Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, the directors of the enterprise. A new soprano will have to be engaged in lieu of Mdle. Parepa, and we think the management would do well to offer the vacant place to Mdle. Artôt, who, as she can speak English and can sing every style of music, would be eminently useful, as in certain operas specially suited to her she would be undeniably attractive. Mr. Alfred Mellon will continue to direct the almost unrivalled orchestra of this establishment, which last year was scarcely inferior to that of the Royal Italian Opera. Mellon duce et auspice Mellon. We do not think the Royal English Opera need be in much fear of any opposition.

We are here reminded that the said Alfred Mellon has undertaken the direction of certain vocal and instrumental concerts to be given every night for the space of a month at the Floral Hall, and of which the first takes place next Monday.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS AND GARIBOLDI.—A Naples correspondent of the *Press* gives some interesting particulars of Garibaldi, received by the writer directly from Alexandre Dumas. Garibaldi's disinterestedness is incredible. He allows himself ten francs a day for his personal expenses—that is his civil list. The other day his trousers accidentally caught fire, and he was much inconvenienced for want of a change. He said to Alexandre Dumas, "If I were rich I would have a yacht like you," and a moment before he had signed a bill of 500,000 francs for the public service. When Medici was marching upon Melazzo the city of Messina sent him a splendid charger. Bosco hearing of this gave out that he would bring Medici into Messina a prisoner, and that he (Bosco) would make his triumphant entry into the town upon the horse which the citizens had given to Medici. Garibaldi made Bosco walk on board the ship which was to carry him to Naples, and he had to give up his own charger to Medici. One of the articles of the capitulation was that the arms in the fortress of Melazzo should be equally divided. When Garibaldi found that the twelve guns which Bosco had left behind were spiked, he went on board the Neapolitan frigate on which Bosco was embarked, and made him send back the twelve sound guns which he was taking away with him. Alexandre Dumas has been presented with the freedom of several towns in Sicily. He is about to start a journal in Palermo, with the title of the *Indipendente*.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW YORK.—New York is now occupying itself with a computation of the cost of visitation from the Japanese Princes. The bills amount to 125,000 dollars, which, by taxation, the committee have reduced to 109,000 dollars. The Metropolitan Hotel bill is 91,000 dollars, for the maintenance of seventy Japanese, who chiefly lived on rice. Among the items charged are 10,000 bottles of champagne. Only 30,000 dollars were appropriated for the entertainment; hence "a pretty considerable tall fix."

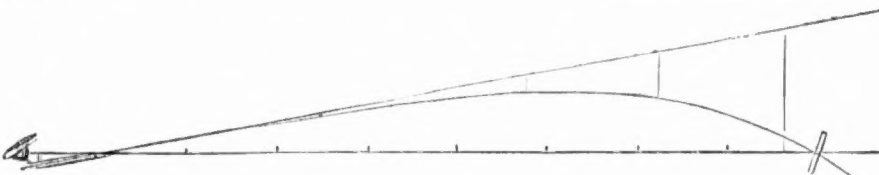
### THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE RIFLE, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED SYSTEMS.

(Continued from page 76.)

#### THE TRAJECTORY, OR LINE OF FLIGHT OF THE BULLET.

The trajectory, or line of flight of the bullet, is the course described by the bullet in its passage from the barrel to the object aimed at. The line of trajectory must not be confounded with either the line of fire or projection, or the line of metal or aim. The line of fire will be readily understood; it is, in fact, the axis of the barrel indefinitely prolonged, and would be the course pursued by the bullet if subject to no other influence than the propelling force of the gunpowder. It is the direction of the bullet while inside the barrel before coming in contact with the two opposing powers of gravity and the counteraction of the atmosphere. The line of metal or aim is a direct line passing through the back and fore sights along the barrel, and terminating in the point aimed at. The trajectory, or line of flight of the bullet, is the curve described by the bullet in course from the barrel to the mark aimed at. The trajectory, or line of flight, commences immediately the bullet leaves the rifle. Previously the line of fire and the line of flight are one. The cause of the divergence in the line of flight on the liberation of the bullet is easily accounted for. Dr. Hutton ascertained that the resistance of the air amounts to nearly one hundred times the weight of the bullet. Now, the inertial force of the bullet—that is, its velocity on leaving the muzzle—being the greatest during its flight, the pressure of the atmosphere is more successfully resisted, as well as the power of gravity, which draws it to the earth, but as it proceeds its powers of resistance gradually diminish, and we observe that the curve is very considerably more arched at the termination of its flight than at the beginning.

In a range of only forty yards a bullet may be said to proceed point-blank to the mark in a horizontal line with the axis of the barrel. At 170 yards the vertex of the curve will not be more than from eighteen to twenty inches above the line of sight. The height to which a bullet will rise in describing the trajectory at any of the intermediate ranges may therefore be easily understood. The following diagram will enable the reader to separate the line of fire, the line of aim, and the trajectory.



In speaking of bullets, we have already shown the impossibility of a spherical bullet maintaining an even flight, owing to the fact of its rotating on a double axis. In order to ensure a spinning motion on a single axis a projectile must be elongated and have its centre of gravity well lowered. The same principle which would guide the judgment in the construction of an arrow must be used in the choice of a bullet. The early authorities on archery speak of the steady sailing motion of a well-balanced arrow, its ascending and descending motion, its velocity, &c. In short, to convey perfectly the theory of the trajectory, nothing can reach the comprehension so completely as the flight of an arrow. In the arrow's course there is sufficient deliberation to enable a spectator to observe perfectly the curve and the total absence of anything approaching a vertical swing. Indeed, all the really good principles of musketry are founded on the theory and practice of the longbow.

The following diagrams will further illustrate the analogy between an arrow and an elongated bullet, supposing them both to be equally well balanced. In the arrow there is no difficulty in ascertaining its true position during its flight, in consequence of its greater length, the greater curve in its trajectory, and the comparative slowness of its motion. It will be perceived that the arrow rises steadily, with its point somewhat higher than its feathered end. At the vertex of the curve the arrow is perfectly horizontal; it then turns on its short axis and descends gradually, with its head directed towards the target, its centre of gravity being all the time in the line of the trajectory, with both ends above it,



forming a tangent to the curve. That these are the characteristics of elongated bullets there can be no doubt.

The increased curve is not the only difficulty which marksmen have to contend with in shooting at long ranges. In short ranges the velocity of the bullet is too powerful to be perceptibly affected by either the resisting influence of the atmosphere or by the power of gravity; but in long ranges the gradual loss of power becomes sensibly felt. As the velocity decreases the rotatory motion slackens, and currents of air that, in a short range, make no impression on a bullet influence its course considerably; and nothing but a considerable amount of practice will enable a rifleman to make the necessary calculations for meeting the disadvantages under which he labours. Instructors of musketry consider that it requires more skill to hit a target ten feet square at 1000 yards than a target one foot square at 100.

Another cause of the irregular flight of bullets at long ranges arises from the fact of the air having time to rush into the hinder parts of the bullet, where a vacuum had hitherto existed, thus adding to the wildness of its course. It will be readily seen from all these influences that at long ranges there is an imperative necessity that bullets must be made of the best pig lead to have any chance of holding their course whatever. Many of the bullets of commerce have an admixture of zinc, which, by decreasing their specific gravity, renders them, after 150 yards, as powerless as feathers.

The advocates of the theory that a bullet increases in velocity from 40 to 100 yards found their opinion on the assumption that the rush of air into the hinder parts of the bullet gives an additional pressure, and adds to the inertial force. Dr. Hutton says, "When a bullet moves with a velocity of 1600 feet per second, or any velocity above 1346 feet, it must continually leave a vacuum behind it, and so must sustain the whole pressure of the atmosphere on its fore part, without any aid from a counter pressure behind." Thus it will be readily perceived that the velocity of the bullet must be reduced below 1346 feet before the vacuum in its rear can be filled up, and it seems scarcely reasonable to suppose that the atmospheric pressure from behind would, by its assistance, enable the bullet to even regain its natural velocity, much less to increase it. The air rushes into a vacuum with a velocity of 1350 feet per second, varying slightly with the state of the barometer and thermometer.

At the instant of striking the target the action of the bullet is called its remaining velocity.

To preserve its evenness of flight a bullet cannot be too smooth. Any projection or roughness of surface must of necessity cause irregularity of motion by increasing the friction of the atmosphere, taking from the power of the bullet and adding to that of the air. This is one of our great objections to grooved bullets, and, although their advocates assert that the grooves become filled up by the expansion, grave doubts exist as to the soundness of that opinion.

The time occupied by a rifle bullet in flight at the several ranges is as follows:—At

Yards.	Seconds.	Yards.	Seconds.
700	2.380	1400	5.610
800	2.785	1500	6.140
900	3.203	1600	6.710
1000	3.620	1700	7.300
1100	4.090	1800	7.900
1200	4.570	1900	8.510
1300	5.060	2000	9.120

Thus showing that the average rate at which a bullet travels in fair weather is about 7½ miles per minute, or, supposing its powers of progression to be continuous, about 450 miles per hour. The earth moves in the same time at the rate of 68,000 miles, thus showing that we fly through space with a hundred and fifty times the velocity of the highest speed that can be imparted to a rifle ball.

#### GENERAL PRACTICE.

Although not recognised in military practice, we would strongly recommend the carrying of powder in paper cartridges, and the bullets kept apart from them until required in loading. We have before pointed out how extremely injudicious it is to allow any portion of the paper to enter the barrel, which it is scarcely possible to avoid in loading according to the platoon exercise. In addition to the liability of the bullet being jerked by coming into contact with unburnt paper, the paper, when consumed, creates nothing but dirt, which there is no question is highly detrimental to the action of the gunpowder.

In loading a rifle a great deal depends on its being done neatly and gently. All thumping and hammering with the ramrod must be avoided, as answering no other purpose than battering the bullet, knocking it out of shape, and mealings the powder.

To load according to regulation is done as follows:—*Prepare to load*

is performed in three motions, supposing the rifleman to be standing. 1st. Bring up the left hand and grasp the rifle in a line with the shoulder. 2nd. Bring down the rifle with the left hand, at the same time grasp it with the right hand between the sword-bar and the left hand; turn the barrel outwards and place the butt so as to rest close to the left toe, which has previously been brought forward ten inches right to the front and two to the rear. 3rd. Bring the right hand to the pouch; at the same time shift the left hand close up to the muzzle of the rifle. *Load:* On the word "load" take a cartridge in the right hand, and press the thumb and second joint of the forefinger firmly on it, just above the powder; then with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, close to the right one, wrench the twisted paper at the end carefully off without shaking the cartridge, the muzzle of the rifle resting on the wrist of the left hand while doing so. In pouring the powder into the barrel it will run more freely if the opposite sides of the mouth of the cartridge to those which were pressed by the finger and thumb are pressed back again to their original form by the fingers of the left hand. Insert now the mouth of the cartridge into the muzzle of the barrel, and carefully shake the powder into it; then with a turn of the forefinger and thumb reverse the cartridge, and place the bullet point upwards firmly in the barrel, as far as two-thirds of the length of the bullet, twisting off smartly the remainder of the paper close to the muzzle. If the last motion is performed smartly the paper will separate more evenly round the edges of the muzzle of the barrel.

Having placed the bullet in the muzzle of the rifle, draw the ramrod half out with the second joint of the forefinger and the thumb; then grasp it near the muzzle and draw it quite out, turn it head to the front, and place the cup-end on the bullet, guiding that end of the ramrod with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand. The bullet may now be pressed home with a steady, even force until it has reached the powder; again grasp the muzzle of the rifle with the left hand, draw out and return the ramrod to its place, and seize the rifle with the right hand below the left; turn the rifle, guard to the front, and with the right hand move it to the right side, placing the butt on the ground, close to and in a line with the toes, in the position of "order arms."

When loaded, the men may "stand easy," and converse in an under tone until their turn comes for firing.

This is the system for loading in target practice; in the platoon exercise the motions are more numerous.

(To be continued.)

VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.—The volunteer corps of the northern and western parts of London met on Saturday at Hampstead Heath for the purpose of having a field-day and sham fight. It seems, however, that the great successes of Hyde Park and Chiswick have had the effect of impressing the gallant fellows with the notion that field-days are simple affairs, and that nothing is wanted to ensure success but a punctual gathering and a fine day. Both these had the Hampstead legends, yet without particularly glorious results. So tremendous was the crowd who came to see that anything like order was totally impracticable; the comparatively small army was lost in the mob of civilians, and to tell friend from foe was impossible. There was, however, no lack of martial ardour; indeed, in the case of the West Middlesex, a little too much of that quality was displayed; for, being set down in the programme as a defending party, they so far departed from orders as to rush at the attacking party as soon as they came in sight. The conduct, too, of a company of the North Middlesex was such as to justify a suspicion that they had either forgotten or mistaken the injunctions of their commander. Imagining an impending attack of cavalry, they formed a square and delivered their fire at all quarters with remarkable precision. It is computed that there were, at least, 50,000 persons present.—On the same day the volunteers of Essex met for the same purpose as their London brethren at Chelmsford. The Essex Yeomanry Artillery were there present, and went through various evolutions with praiseworthy tact and skill.

COLONEL TURR IN PARIS.—Colonel Turr, who, during his stay in Paris, is said to have had several interviews with Kossuth and Kiapka, left on the 3rd. The story goes that, on quitting some friends who accompanied him to the railway terminus, he told them if they had occasion to write to him they might address their letters "Post Office, Naples," where he expected to arrive on the 17th inst.

LUNATICS.—The report of the Select Committee on Lunatics has been published. The Committee report that insanity is on the increase, and mention the startling fact that out of every six hundred persons in England and Wales one, at least, is incompetent to manage his own affairs. They recommend various amendments in the law, especially with reference to private asylums. Medical certificates, they think, should be verified before a magistrate, and limited to three months, instead of being granted, as is now the case, for an indefinite period. They also make many other suggestions for the protection of patients and the more efficient management of asylums.



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